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ABSTRACT

This document presents data from an evaluation designed to investigate the regulation of family day care homes in Texas. Since January 1, 1976 all such facilities providing regular care, defined as on-going care, have been required to register as family day care homes. Evaluation data revealed that between January, 1976 and July, 1978 the number of family day care homes under regulation increased significantly; the cost of registering family day care units was significantly less than that of licensing; and family day care providers expressed preference for registration over traditional licensing. The document also includes a survey of attitudes towards regulation of family day care homes and characteristics of registered family homes in Texas; cost comparisons between licensing and registration; complaints of child abuse and neglect against registered family homes; and a validation study. Four appendices include copies of questionnaires, materials sent to providers of day care, registration forms, and coded statements from a content analysis of the survey of attitudes. (Author/DB)

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Registration:

Evaluation of a Regulatory Concept

Final Report on the Texas Department of Human Resources Registered Family Homes Research and Evaluation Project Conducted by the Licensing Branch with assistance from the Research and Demonstration Branch and the Evaluation Division

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Registration:

Evaluation of a Regulatory Concept

Highlights From the Final Report

Designing the Regulatory Program

- Traditional licensing has been shown to be inefficient, ineffective, and inappropriate for family day care.
- The Legislative Mandate: Increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the regulation program with the intent of improving the overall quality of child care in family day care facilities.
- Evaluate the new program.

Objectives of the Program

- *Objective:* Increase significantly the number of family day care homes under regulation.
  Finding: There was a 248 percent increase in the number of homes under regulation with registration between January, 1976, and July, 1978. Under licensing, no more than a 64 percent increase would have been anticipated.
- *Objective:* Reduce significantly the cost per unit of regulating family day care facilities.
  Finding: The cost of registering a family day care home is approximately 20 percent of the cost of licensing a similar facility.
- *Objective:* Provide a method of regulating family day care which is more appropriate where care is provided in a private home for a small number of children.
  Finding: Family day care providers express a preference for registration over traditional licensing.

Other Findings

- Support for the argument that family day care is intrinsically different from day care center care with the implication of justification for a less formal, less intensive type of regulation:
  - Parents appear to be more likely to check and monitor family day care than day care center care.
  - Parents are frequently acquainted with the family day care provider before they place their children in her care. When this is not the case, they often find a family day care provider through friends who recommend her.
  - Family day care tends to be a neighborhood phenomenon; the children live close to the care giver's home.
- There is no indication of more danger of child abuse or neglect in family day care under registration than under licensing.
- Inspections of randomly selected samples of registered family homes showed that about 30 percent were in complete compliance with all minimum standards. About 90 percent had five or fewer violations out of a possible thirty.
- When sample inspections showed noncompliance with the *Minimum Standards for Registered Family Homes*, five standards accounted for 70 percent of the violations. Violations rarely involved immediate danger to a child.

Implications for the Future

- The Texas program is a major innovation in child care regulation; other states are studying the Texas program as a model for future action within their jurisdictions.
- Data gathered in the study indicates a need for further research and has implications for further refinement and development of the registration program.

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I

Introduction

The Legislative Mandate

The registration program for family day home care in Texas was mandated in 1975 by the Legislature with the intent of dealing with some of the problems that had become evident in the previous system of licensing such care in the State. The Licensing Branch of the Department of Human Resources was charged with the task of developing a program of registration to meet the intent of the Legislature. The goals and objectives of the program were laid out and made explicit. The Registered Family Homes Research and Evaluation Project was designed to assess how well the goals and objectives of the registration program were being met.

The Child Care Licensing Act, effective January 1, 1976, mandated a statewide registration program for family day care homes in Texas. Facilities subject to registration were defined as follows in the Law:

> . . . a child care facility which regularly provides care in the caretaker's own residence for not more than six children under 14 years of age, excluding the caretaker's own children, and which provides care after school hours for not more than six additional elementary school siblings of the other children given care, provided that the total number of children including the caretaker's own does not exceed 12 at any given time.
>
> (Texas Revised Civil Statutes, Annotated, Article 695a-3, Section 2(11).)

Prior to January 1, 1976, a home was subject to licensing if even one unrelated child was in care. Under the definition in the old law, a family day care home usually was licensed as a "commercial boarding home."

> Commercial Boarding Home. A commercial boarding home is a private home or place of residence of any person or persons, which operates for profit, where six (6) or less children under sixteen (16) years of age are received for care and custody or maintenance, apart from their own family or relatives, for either part of the day or for twenty-four (24) hours a day care.
>
> (Texas Revised Civil Statutes Annotated, Article 695c Section 8(a), Subsection 1(e).)

This law put independent foster family care and family day home care under the same definition. The Minimum Standards for Commercial Boarding Homes were used for the licensing of both types of facilities. The standards were oriented toward foster home care, since they had been written before day care and day care regulation became important concerns in Texas.

Another problem related to definitions in the previous law was that, where more than six children were in care, a day care facility automatically became subject to requirements for a "day care center" (non-profit) or a commercial day care center. In addition, the Minimum Standards for Commercial Boarding Homes specified "No home shall be licensed for the care of more than six chidren. This number includes own children of the foster family." With these kinds of constraints, a family day care provider with own children under age 16 (even if the children were teenagers and/or in school for most of the day) was severely limited in terms of the number of

children for whom care could be provided. The alternative would require a small day care facility in a private home to meet most of the same standards as a day care center which might provide care for 100 or more children in a physical plant specifically designed for such use.

Even with increases in licensing staff and expansion of the licensing program in Texas (circa 1972) the traditional licensing of family day care homes in the state was unmanageable. Parents and child care providers were often unaware that the licensing requirement for family day care homes existed. In many areas of the state, particularly rural areas and small towns, there was a great deal of hostility for the licensing of family homes. Few parents or providers seemed to see a need for licensing protection in this case, tending to view it as an unwelcome intrusion. The sheer number of family day care homes, and the fact that there is a high turnover in this kind of care, meant that, without the commitment of a great deal of money to the program, fair and equal treatment under the law was impossible with formal licensing procedures.

The new law, in addition to the concept of registration of family day homes, also introduced the concept of a group day care home and mandated the development of a separate set of minimum standards for the small facility providing day care for seven to 12 children.

The law makes provisions for inspections, investigation of complaints and civil penalties for violation of the law or of department standards (with some limitations) in registered family homes. The law sets no guidelines for the implementation of the registration concept, but does include general guidelines for minimum standards for all child care facilities, ' regularly provides care'' and ''after school hours'' are not defined in the statute.

No precedents existed for a statewide registration program of this size and complexity. The act was signed by the governor of Texas on June 21, 1975, giving the department six months to conceptualize the model of registration to be used, develop minimum standards, registration policy and procedures and forms, train staff, and educate providers and the general public. The purpose and objectives of the registration program, in view of the legislative intent, were conceptualized and articulated at the executive staff level. This provided the guidelines for designing the model of registration now in use. The basic purpose of the research and evaluation project is to determine the extent to which the model of registration implemented meets the stated purpose and objectives of the program.

The Texas Model of Registration

The statute mandated that the registration of family day care homes in Texas be implemented statewide January 1, 1976. The Texas Department of Human Resources (then the Department of Public Welfare) began preparations for implementation early in 1975 when the bill proposing the Child Care Licensing Act was put before the Texas Legislature for consideration. From the beginning, department staff worked along the lines proposed by Gwen Morgan for registration with requirements in her paper ''Alternatives for Regulating Family Day Care in Texas.''[1] Drafts of minimum standards and procedures were considered by the State Advisory Committee on Child Care Facilities. Early standards drafts were presented to committees of providers who would be affected by the registration program. Knowing it would be difficult (if not impossible) for family day care home providers to come to state headquarters in Austin, DHR state office staff went to the regions so that providers would have input into the standards during the earliest possible phase of their development.

The Minimum Standards for Registered Family Homes became final and official June 29, 1976. Prior to that, the program operated

on an earlier draft, filed as emergency rules effective January 1, 1976. Registration procedures became final and official December 29, 1976, the date the new General Licensing Handbook became effective. Up until that time the program operated according to drafts of procedures issued in the interim. Opportunity for public review and comment on the standards was provided during two separate 60-day periods. The public was given a similar opportunity to review and comment on licensing procedures. Public hearings on minimum standards and licensing procedures were held in each region of the state. A public information campaign at the state and local levels began early in the program and is on-going. The large number of family day care homes coming under regulation is attributable in part to these efforts.

All day care homes meeting the legal definition are required to register. "Regular care," as defined in the handbook, is on-going care. When care is provided or expected to be provided for less than five consecutive weeks, for four or fewer hours per day or for two or fewer days per week, it is not considered regular care, and the facility is considered exempt from registration. After school hours, for registration, includes school holidays, summer vacations, and periods during which the school is in operation, but students are not expected to attend, such as teacher work days. Under the Child Care Licensing Act of 1975, day care facilities that do not meet the requirements of the registered family home definition and provide care for seven to 12 children are subject to licensure as group day care homes.

When a family day care home contacts the regional licensing office about registration, a set of registration materials is sent to the care giver. If local fire and health inspections are available, the home must be approved before it is registered. Where these inspections are not available, the department provides checklists for the care giver to complete. Any area where the home does not meet the checklist conditions is supposed to be corrected before the home is registered. The care giver completes a form stating that all standards have been reviewed and each standard is met. A registered family home provider may request a waiver or variance on an unmet standard following the same procedures as a licensed facility.

The Minimum Standards for Registered Family Homes require that the parents of each child in care complete an emergency medical care form for the child, and receive a copy of the minimum standards and the department's publication, **Parents Guide to Registered Family Homes.** The care giver is required to have a copy of "Guide for First Aid and Emergency Care" available for use in case of accidents. The materials are sent to the care giver with the registration forms. The covering letter explains how the materials are to be used, and gives instructions for requesting additional copies from the licensing office.

When the completed registration form is received by the department, a notification of registration letter, providing proof of registration and date of expiration (two years from date of registration), is sent to the care giver along with educational materials.

These materials include a copy of the department's publication, "When You Care for Children," and a copy of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare publication, "Young Children and Accidents in the Home." The covering letter gives notice of child care workshops and other community resources, and offers assistance in maintaining minimum standards. Copies of materials and forms are included in Appendix I.

The entire procedure is often accomplished by mail and telephone; the care giver is not required to apply in person, and no routine preregistration visits are made.

A registration log is maintained in each licensing office with pertinent data for each registered family home. Regional procedures determine what other records are kept. A list of registered family homes in the territory is maintained in each licensing office. The list is

distributed to those requesting it, but each page includes a statement notifying the reader that no routine visits or inspections are made, and informing the reader of the procedures for making a complaint about a registered family home.

Complaints are investigated immediately, and a registered family home care giver may also request visits from the department. Each fiscal year, five percent of the registered family homes in each region are inspected for compliance with the minimum standards. A random one percent sample in each region is selected five times during the fiscal year. A standard-by-standard evaluation is performed for each facility that falls into the sample. Inspections are not announced in advance.

For routine registration, designation of regional personnel is left to the discretion of the program director for day care licensing in the region. Contacts to provide assistance with registration at the request of the care giver may be handled by a registration clerk. Complaint investigations and inspections for compliance are conducted by a licensing representative.

When a complaint investigation or a sample registered family home study indicates noncompliance with standards, the same enforcement procedures used for licensed facilities apply to registered family homes.

Design of the Study: Evaluation of Objectives

The purpose of moving from traditional licensing procedures for family day care to the specific model of registration implemented by Texas was to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the regulation program with the intent of improving the overall quality of child care in these facilities. Specific objectives were identified, and the study was designed to determine how well the objectives were being met. In many instances a direct comparison between licensed family day care homes and registered family homes would have been desirable. However, the Child Care Licensing Act mandated that registration be in effect statewide January 1, 1976. This left no time for gathering comparable data under the old licensing procedures and precluded setting up experimental and control designs.

The first objective of registration was to increase significantly the number of family day care homes under regulation. Texas, like most other states, has achieved almost complete licensure of day care centers. Family day care in Texas has gone unregulated for the most part. Typically, states making a conscientious effort to carry out statutory mandates to license family day care homes estimate that no more than 10 to 15 percent of operating homes have been licensed. A national survey in 1970[2] found that 98 percent of family day care homes were not licensed. A survey of unlicensed day care in Texas[3] found that only 20 percent of family day care homes in the areas surveyed were licensed. The methodology for the survey was very conservative, counting only family day care homes which could be identified by name and address. Only mail and telephone contact was used, and it is highly probable that many unlicensed operating family day care homes in the area were not located. Using data from the period when licensing of family day care was in effect, a projection was made estimating how many homes would have been licensed had the law not been changed. This was compared to the actual number of homes registered under the new law.

Another objective of registration was to provide a more appropriate means of regulation for family day care homes than traditional licensing. Norris Class[4] has identified two major social trends which have led to a need for licensing, and he questions whether these trends apply to the area of family day care services. One trend is in the direction of the provision of highly specialized services which an ordinary citizen lacks expertise and access to

evaluate for quality and safety. Another trend is mobility, which fosters situations where people are more likely to be strangers to one another and community supervision is attenuated. The argument for licensing of child care facilities is that, given these trends, it is necessary to rely on the authority of the state for protection of children in out-of-home care. The formal arrangements and technical nature of child care services in group care of children make licensing as a preventive future-oriented service appropriate. However, family day care of children may not be so technical that the average citizen cannot be expected to understand it and judge its quality. In family day care, parents typically have the opportunity on a daily basis for direct contact with the day care provider and for observation of the care their children receive. In addition, the relatively informal agreements between providers and parents, and the small number of parents involved with any one family day care facility, permit a great deal of flexibility in the requirements parents may make of the family day care provider. Also, many communities, including neighborhoods in metropolitan areas, still take responsibility for the well-being of their children.

A Michigan study of licensed day care homes[5] found that neither parents nor providers felt that on-going supervision by the state had any value; instead supervision was seen as unwanted intrusion. On the other hand, many states which license family day care homes define family day care in such a way that the majority of homes are exempted from regulation. In New Jersey, for instance, homes caring for four or fewer children are exempt from regulation. Other states have a family day care licensing law but do not implement it. Few complaints are being made by parents about the lack of protection.

Our study includes an attitudinal survey of day care providers concerning the regulation of family day care homes. A disproportional stratified random sample of non-profit day care center directors, commercial day care center directors, group day care home directors, and registered family home care providers was selected. The sample was stratified on the basis of type of day care provided and region (Texas Department of Human Resources is divided into 12 regions). The category of registered family home care providers was further stratified on the basis of whether or not the provider had been licensed under the previous law, since it was thought this might affect attitudes toward regulation. The sample totalled 2,186. Personal interviews were conducted, with questions pertaining to the preferred method of regulation and feelings about specific aspects of regulatory procedures. All day care licensing staff completed the same questionnaire. The rationale for this survey was that one way to determine the appropriateness of modes of regulation was to ask the persons directly involved, the regulated and the regulators. It was unfortunately not feasible to include parents in this study.

Some 1,062 registered family home care providers were included in the sample. Relatively little data have been systematically gathered about the family day care provider, the family day care home itself, and the children in family day care. A formal literature search revealed some small studies such as Peters' observation of 162 Pennsylvania homes[6] and the Saunders and Kuster study comparing children in a small number of family day care homes with those cared for in a day care center.[7] However, these studies were not designed to gather demographic data. Since the study included a large random sample of Texas family day care providers, it was decided to include as part of the personal interview a large number of questions concerning the provider, the provider's family, the home, and the children in care. The resulting data would, it was thought, not only be of general interest but be useful as well in program planning since the sample was designed so that results would apply to each TDHR region as well as the state as a whole.

Another major objective of moving to regis-

tration for family day care homes was to reduce significantly the cost per unit of regulation. There are large numbers of family day care homes in Texas, compared to the number of day care centers, and each home can care for only a small number of children. In addition to the magnitude of the phenomenon, there is a large turnover in family day care homes, unlike other regulated services. It was not possible to compare the cost of licensing and registering a family day care home directly. The cost of registration is based on an intensive work task study where registration activities were identified and documented. It was decided that retrospective data gathered on licensing family day homes would be in no way comparable. Instead the cost of registering a family day care home was compared with the cost of licensing a very similar facility—the group day care home. These data were gathered as part of the same work tasks and staffing ratios study which provided the data for the cost of registration.

In addition to the specific objectives of registration, two areas of the study look at common concerns in going to a registration program—complaints of abuse and neglect in family day care homes, and compliance with minimum standards.

In Texas, the Office of the Governor, Youth Care Investigation, receives notification of and a follow-up report on complaints of child abuse and neglect. These come from the six Texas state agencies that are concerned with various aspects of the health, safety, and well-being of children. All complaints alleging child abuse and/or neglect in family day care homes, and the subsequent investigation reports and findings, were examined for two six-month periods. During one six-month period, traditional licensing was required for family day homes; during the other, registration was in effect.

As part of the on-going monitoring system for the registration program, Licensing Branch procedures require that a random sample of registered family homes in each region be selected for standard-by-standard evaluation and inspected for compliance with the **Minimum Standards for Registered Family Homes.** The results of these sample inspections to date have been analyzed to look at the extent of compliance and noncompliance with standards, and to determine which standards registered family homes are finding it most difficult to meet.

In addition to the above, the report will include an analysis of spontaneous comments made by interviewees during the attitudinal survey.

II

Trend Analysis

Introduction

One of the major reasons for changing from traditional licensing of family day care homes to a system of registration was to increase significantly the number of family day care homes under regulation. The results of a project carried out in Michigan showed an increase of this nature. The Michigan legislature, in 1973, authorized that state's Department of Social Services to conduct a demonstration project concerning family day care homes which permitted the registration, rather than licensing, of such homes in up to three counties for a two-year period.[8] Registration was implemented in two counties; in four other demographically similar counties licensing was retained. In two of the licensing counties training and public information components identical to those in effect in the registration counties were added to traditional licensing procedures. The other two licensing counties served as a control group. The results of the Michigan study showed that more homes came under regulation in the registration counties than in the licensing counties.[9] By adding the same training and public information components used in the registration counties to two of the licensing counties, the study was able to control to some extent for the effects of these variables.

Method

Registration of family day care homes in Texas became effective statewide on January 1, 1976. In order to determine whether or not significantly more homes were regulated when registration was in effect than when licensing was in effect, it was necessary to predict, from the available data, how many homes would have been licensed had registration not been mandated. Using the least squares method of trend analysis, available data concerning the licensing of commercial boarding homes were used to construct a linear projection of the number of homes that would have been licensed as of August 1, 1978, had registration not gone into effect on January 1, 1976. This number was then compared to the *actual* number of homes registered as of the same date.

Results

Figure 1 shows the monthly total of regulated homes (solid line), both before and after registration was implemented, as well as the projected trend (dotted line), between January, 1975 and July, 1978. The trend analysis predicted an increase of 64 percent between January, 1976 and July, 1978, had licensing remained in effect. The actual increase of homes under regulation, with registration, was 248 percent.

Conclusions

The number of family day care homes under regulation increased significantly under registration; more than twice as many homes were registered as would have probably been licensed during the same period. The most likely cause of this increase is the change in the

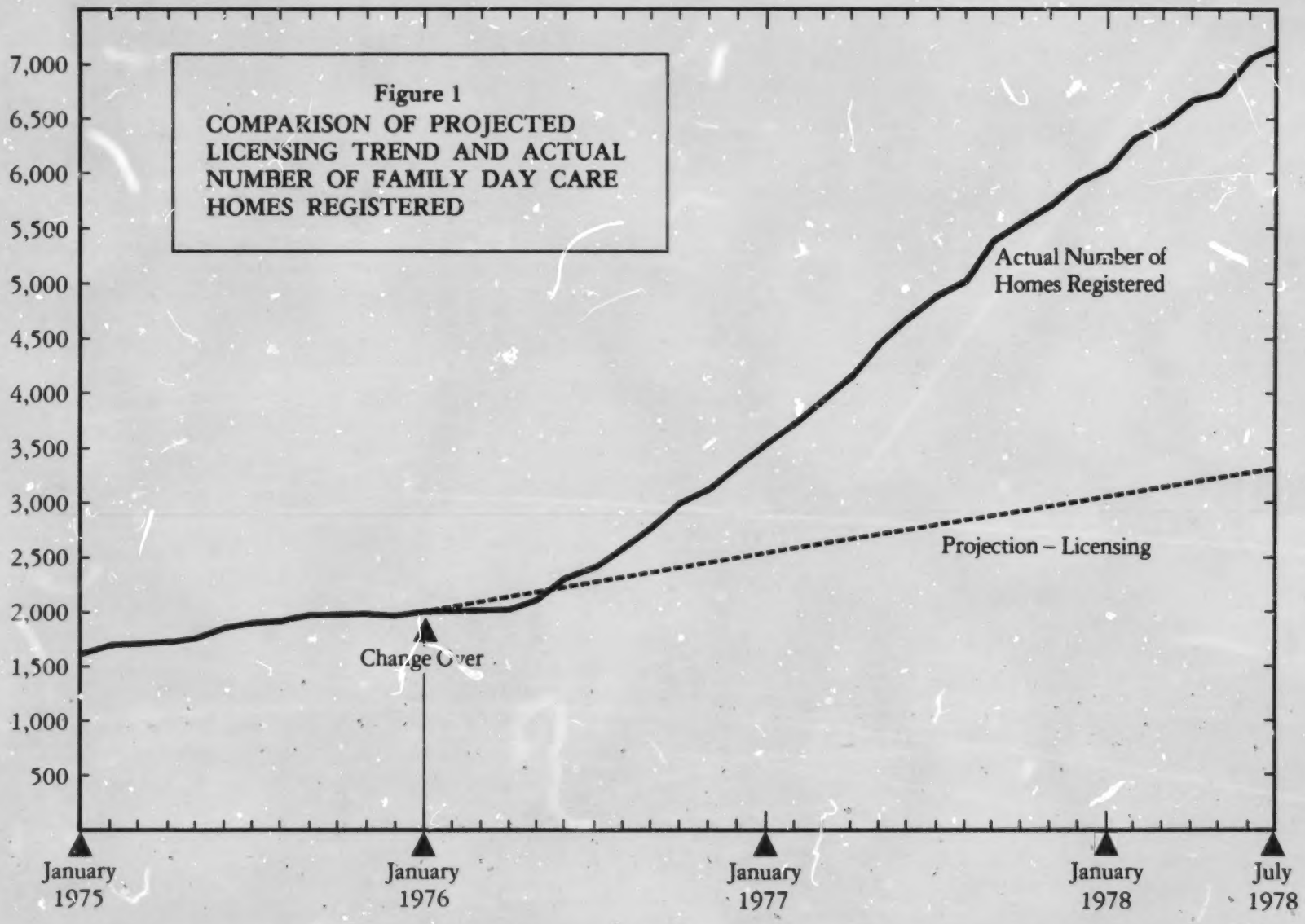


Figure 1
COMPARISON OF PROJECTED LICENSING TREND AND ACTUAL NUMBER OF FAMILY DAY CARE HOMES REGISTERED
7,000
6,500
6,000
5,500
5,000
4,500
4,000
3,500
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
Actual Number of Homes Registered
Projection – Licensing
Change Over
January 1975
January 1976
January 1977
January 1978
July 1978

method of regulation, but other hypotheses should be considered.

There are at least three alternative hypotheses: (1) that the absolute number of family day care homes in Texas increased at a far greater rate between January 1, 1976 and July 31, 1978, than between January 1, 1975 and December 31, 1975; (2) that there was a dramatic decrease in the number of facilities offering other types of day care during this period, prompting an increase in the number of family day care homes to meet the resulting demand for child care; and (3) that publicity efforts and intensified enforcement procedures caused the increase.

Hypothesis 1: If there were a greater yearly increase in Texas in the number of all family day care homes, both regulated and unregulated, during 1976, 1977, and the first seven months of 1978 than there was in 1975, it could be due to demographic changes in the number of children in appropriate age groups and/or the number of women in the labor force who have children. If the number of all family day care homes increased drastically during this period, we would expect the number of regulated homes to increase significantly also, even though the *percentage* of all family day care homes under regulation might not change significantly.

Data from the University of Texas at Austin Population Research Center show that the number of children under the age of five in Texas decreased between 1974 and 1975, and again between 1975 and 1976.[10] Population figures are not available for 1977 and the first seven months of 1978, but Texas demographers do not expect to find significant increases in the number of children under age five during this period. Thus, it is improbable that increased demand for day care due to an increase in the number of young children caused, indirectly, the significant increase in the number of homes under regulation between January, 1976 and July, 1977.

The latest figures available for the participation of Texas women with young children in the labor force are from the 1970 census, and are therefore not directly comparable to the data in Figure 1. Data from the Texas Employment Commission show that the rate of participation in the Texas labor force has continued to increase steadily for women of all ages, but the increase is not large enough to predict a massive increase in all family day care homes sufficient to account for the increase to regulated homes.[11]

Hypothesis 2: If there were a decrease, during the relevant period, in other types of day care, the growth rate of family day care homes could have increased to meet the demand for services. Data were obtained on the numbers of day care centers and group day care homes in Texas during the period of December 1, 1974 to December 1, 1975 and December 2, 1975 to June 1, 1978.[12] These data show a steady increase in the numbers of these facilities:

December 1, 1974—December 1, 1975 – 7% increase
December 2, 1975—December 1, 1976 – 10% increase
December 2, 1976—December 1, 1977 – 7% increase
December 2, 1977—June 1, 1978 – 11% increase

Thus, this hypothesis cannot account for the observed increase.

Hypothesis 3: The observed increase in the number of homes under regulation may have been due to factors other than registration itself, such as increased publicity and intensified enforcement. Experience with family day care in Texas has shown that many care providers are unaware of the requirements for regulation. Public information efforts at both the state and the regional level since the passing of the new law have increased, and this undoubtedly accounts for some of the increase in regulated family day care. In addition, enforcement efforts on the part of the Licensing Branch have intensified, also probably accounting for a small part

of the increase. It is highly unlikely, however, that these two factors could cause all of the increase shown in Figure 1.

While it is not possible to separate out the effects of these and other factors in our study, the results of the Michigan Demonstration Project show that when the same training and public information components are used with demographically similar counties and method of regulation is varied, more homes come under regulation in the registration counties than in the licensing counties. In the Michigan study, the effect of registration was significantly greater in larger counties.[13]

In Texas, prior to the introduction of registration, public information campaigns directed at family day care homes combined with intense work by regional licensing staff to locate unregulated family day care homes have occurred periodically. Efforts have included collecting advertisements for family day care from supermarket and laundromat bulletin boards and examining classified ads in local and neighborhood newspapers and "shopping sheets" with follow-up. None of these previous campaigns has produced the dramatic and sustained increase in regulated family day care homes observed with registration. It is highly probable that the introduction of registration accounts for most of the increase in regulated family day care in Texas and has caused a significantly greater percentage of all family day care homes to come under regulation. As noted before, the best estimates available are that 10 to 15 percent of existing family day care is regulated under traditional licensing. As of December 31, 1975, 1,982 family day care homes were licensed in Texas. Assuming that these licensed homes accounted for 12.5 percent of all family day care homes, there was a total of about 15,856 family day care homes in Texas. If all family day care increased 64 percent between December 31, 1975 and July 31, 1978 (as we predicted licensed family day care would—had registration not gone into effect), then as of July 31, 1978, we would estimate a total of about 26,000 family day care homes, regulated and unregulated. If this is the case, we are now regulating about 27 percent of existing family day care in Texas.

III

Survey of Attitudes Towards Regulation of Family Day Care Homes and Characteristics of Registered Family Homes in Texas

Introduction

One of the objectives of moving away from the traditional licensing of family day care homes in Texas was to provide a more appropriate form of regulation for this type of facility. Typically, in a bureaucracy, "appropriateness" is determined by the governmental agency which develops specific rules and regulations to implement the statutes passed by elected legislators. In child care licensing, Texas has moved away to a certain extent from the bureaucratic model by opening up the standards development process for extensive public comment and review. The department has proved responsive to public demand in this area, but still retains decision-making authority. It was decided that one way of determining the "appropriateness" of registration versus traditional licensing for family day care homes was to ask a representative sample of the persons affected which regulatory mode they believed was preferable. In addition, since registration is not a rigidly defined concept and since it can be implemented in a number of different ways, it was decided that attitudes about the specifics of registration as implemented in Texas would also be surveyed.

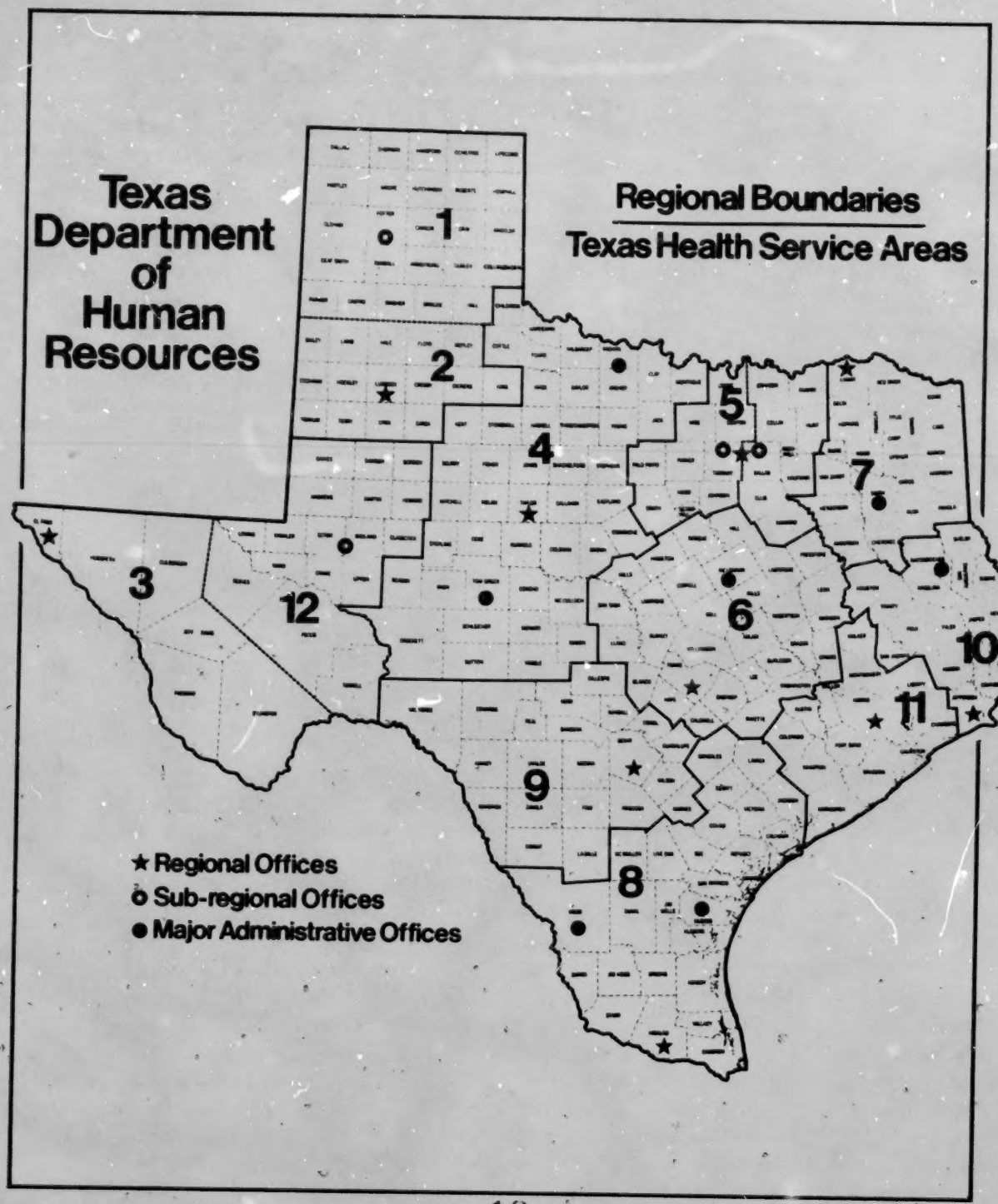
As noted before, information about family day care is sparse. Since family day care providers would be asked questions about their attitudes towards regulation, it was decided to also seek detailed information about the family day care provider, the facility itself, and the children in care. Personal interviews were conducted using a closed-end questionnaire with randomly selected stratified samples of day care providers. Each member of the day care licensing staff completed an attitudinal questionnaire.

1. Subjects

Ideally, information about attitudes would have been collected from a number of different groups including parent-consumers of family home day care and group day care. This was impractical because of budget considerations. It was decided that the study subjects would consist of registered family home care providers, directors of non-profit day care centers, directors of commercial day care centers, group day care home directors, and day care licensing staff. In all cases, interviewers were instructed to interview the officially designated director (day care centers) or care giver/responsible person (registered family homes, group day care home). A question in the schedule provides an internal check for this.

Directors of licensed facilities (non-profit and commercial centers, group day care homes) were included for two purposes. For practical reasons the department needed to know their opinions about registration. There was good reason to believe that their attitudes were negative; and if this proved to be the case, public information efforts would be needed if

Figure 1


Texas Department of Human Resources
Regional Boundaries
Texas Health Service Areas
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
★ Regional Offices
o Sub-regional Offices
● Major Administrative Offices

the community of licensed providers was to support the department in its attempts to implement and evaluate the new concept of family day home regulation. In addition, one measure of the program's success or failure would be a comparison of the licensed community's attitudes at the inception of the program and their attitudes at some future point in time. The same rationale holds for surveying the attitudes of day care licensing staff.

2. Sample Design

In the fall of 1976 a sampling frame was generated from the department's computer listing of regulated facilities. It was decided that parallel samples would be chosen for the different types of facilities. Samples were stratified by TDHR regions (there are 12 geographic TDHR regions in Texas, each with its own administrative structure except for Regions 03-12 and 01-02 where each set shares an administrative structure). It was decided that the samples would be nonproportional, with oversampling by category and region. Texas is a very large state, and very diverse. The population density, the economy, the ethnic composition, population age, and many other factors differ considerably from area to area. If the findings were to have any practical use for the child care regulation program and other related programs, it would be necessary to be able to generalize not just to the state as a whole, but to each region. Figure 1 shows the way the Texas Department of Human Resources is divided into regions.

Because it was thought previous contacts with the department might influence attitudes, the sample was chosen to include both previously licensed family day care homes and homes new to regulation.

Since the interviews did not start before mid-December, 1976, it was expected that, particularly with family day care homes, some facilities chosen in the original sample would not be in business when it came time for the interview. In addition, there would be other reasons why it was not possible to complete particular interviews. Accordingly, for each region and category (wherever possible; for some cells the original sample was actually a census) a substitute list of facilities was randomly selected.

The rather complex sampling design was submitted to a University of Texas at Austin survey research specialist for advice and approval. Table 1 summarizes the sample design and the resulting interviews for analysis. Those interviews which could not be completed because of inability to contact the respondents turned out to be mainly facilities which had ceased operation and failed to notify the department.

3. Questionnaire

a. Design

Questions were designed to be read exactly as written by the interviewer to the respondent. It was known that many of the respondents would know little or nothing about registration, so each section of questions included introductory explanatory statements, and each question itself included explanatory content. Interviewers were instructed to read the entire question and all possible responses *except* "Don't know," to note the response and to write in the margins of the questionnaire any further comments the respondent might have. The question regarding the preferred mode of regulation was put last, so that each respondent would have, at least, the information contained in the previous questions before answering.

b. Instructions

When a respondent indicated that she did not understand a question, interviewers were instructed to read the question again, and only to paraphrase or add additional explanatory comments as a last resort. When a respondent indicated a desire to discuss at length or ask

Table 1
Summary of Sample Design and Interview Completion

Type of Facility	State Total	Sample	Sample %	Interviews Not Completed: Closed	%	Unable to Contact	%	*Investigation	%	**Wrong Category	%	***Duplicate	%	Other	%	Refused	%	Incomplete	%	Substitutes used	Interviews for Analysis	Sample %	Total %
Registered Family Homes	2,766	1,062	38%	87	8%	162	15%	6	.6%	1	.1%	2	.2%	16	2%	11	1%	7	.7%	110	880	83%	32%
Group Day Care Homes	81	81	100%	1	1%	7	9%									1	1%				72	89%	89%
Non-Profit Day Care Centers	1,045	431	41%	8	2%	17	4%					2	.5%	1.	2%			5	1%	16	414	96%	40%
Commercial Day Care Center	1,613	612	37%	13	2%	28	5%			3	.5%	2	.3%	2	.3%	9	1%			46	601	98%	37%
Total	5,505	2,186	40%																		1,967	90%	36%

*Because it might affect any necessary adverse proceedings being taken during investigation of a facility, such facilities were dropped from the sample and the providers not interviewed.

**In some instances the computer listing for a facility was in error, showing it as a commercial day care center, for instance, when in fact it was a non-profit center. Such facilities were dropped from the sample.

***Because of computer listing errors, some facilities showed up on the sample more than once. In all cases, the same facility was listed twice under two different names.

further questions about a topic, interviewers were instructed to tell her that they (the interviewer) were required to complete the whole questionnaire first, but that they would be happy to discuss the study and the regulation program after the interview. Many respondents took the interviewers up on this offer. The registered family home questionnaire can easily be completed in 45 minutes, and the others in 20 minutes. Some of the actual interviews ran between three and four hours.

c. Questions

The interview questions were all based on information that study staff decided it might be helpful to have. Since so little data are available about provider attitudes towards regulation and about family day care homes, questions were developed solely on the basis of experience with the regulation program, the decisions that had to be made along the way to implement the concept of registration, and, in the case of the questions asked only of registered family home care providers, the premise that it would be better to seek too much information rather than too little.

Copies of the questionnaires used in the study are contained in Appendix II. Each interview began with an introduction, designed to explain the reason for the interview, and to make it clear that participation in the study was voluntary. The attitude questions and the questions about health and fire inspections were asked of all respondents. The health and fire questions stem from the controversy about whether or not the family day care home should be required to undergo these inspections. The argument against inspections is that the family day care home is a private residence, not essentially a place of business, and should not have to meet requirements that are not applied to all private homes. A practical consideration here is that typically fire and health inspectors, and their standards, are geared to a different type of facility and, when these standards are applied and enforced in the family day care home, it tends to institutionalize the child care environment. Advocates of fire and health inspections argue in favor of safeguards for the health and safety of children in care. All categories of respondents overwhelmingly favored requirements for fire and health inspections.

For registered family homes, the first section of the questionnaire was designed to clarify the respondent's relationship to the regulatory program, both before and after the new law. For nonprofit and commercial day care centers and group day care homes, the first question was designed to ensure that the correct respondent was being interviewed. Since attitudes might vary, it was thought, according to the size of these facilities and the ages of children in care, this information was also elicited. For the same reason, information about the race, education, day care experience, and the type of area where the respondent grew up was requested at the end of the interview. All respondents were asked the general open ended question at the end of the interview about regulation and interviewers were asked to record responses in as much detail as possible.

For day care licensing staff, program directors in each region were responsible for seeing that all day care licensing representatives, supervisors, and welfare technicians completed the questionnaire. The first questions identified the respondent's position and experience in the department and the Licensing Branch, and their experience with the regulation of family day care homes. The last question in this section was designed to measure attitude change since first hearing about the registration program. Day care licensing staff were not asked the general closing question.

Registered family home care givers were asked questions in the following areas:

- Detailed information about all persons living in the home and persons assisting with the care of the children.
- Personal information about age, education, employment, day care experience, and income.

- The size and value of the home, stability in the home and neighborhood.
- Detailed information about each child in care such as age, sex, race, family background, parent's employment, length of time in care.
- Actual charges for child care services and opinion about fair rate of pay for family day care services.

In addition, interviewers were trained to make and record observations about the family day care home and the neighborhood.

d. Pre-Testing

The questionnaire itself was pre-tested with registered family home care providers who did not fall into the sample in Austin. The first pre-test was conducted with five personal interviews. The questionnaire was subsequently slightly modified and pre-tested again in Austin with 10 personal interviews. The questionnaire was submitted to a University of Texas at Austin survey research specialist for comment and final approval.

4. Data Collection

a. Procedure

In order to ensure an adequate response rate it was decided that data would be collected by the personal interview method. This decision was undoubtedly largely responsible for the 90 percent completion rate. In addition, use of the personal interview is known to reduce the number of "don't knows" and "no answer" responses and can guard against confusing questionnaire items. The technique also permitted the use of observational items and the gathering of spontaneous comments in addition to answers to closed end questions.

b. Interviewers

Interviewers were day care licensing representatives. For each region, program directors were asked to select a certain number of licensing representatives, based on the number of interviews to be conducted in the region, send these licensing representatives to Austin for training by project staff, and distribute the licensing workload in their region in such a way that the licensing representatives could complete the interviews during the designated time period. Use of licensing representatives as interviewers had several advantages:

- They are distributed throughout Texas in a way analogous to the distribution of the sample.
- Licensing representatives are trained and experienced in interviewing as part of their job.
- Licensing representatives are familiar with the licensing program and at ease in dealing with day care providers of all types.
- Quality control could be maintained primarily through existing administrative structures.

c. Control for Bias

The major problem, it was believed, in using licensing representatives as interviewers would be maintenance of the neutral role of the interviewer. With some training, it was believed it would not be difficult to reduce the chances of having the interviewer's own attitudes towards family day home regulation bias the responses. Licensing representatives are skilled in interpreting and fairly enforcing standards, policies, and procedures with which they may not personally be in agreement. It was feared that the responses might be biased because the licensing representative in his or her normal role regulates the day care services of the providers that would be interviewed. To reduce the chances of this occurring, a policy was made that:

- No licensing representative would interview a respondent who was currently on the representative's workload or who had ever been on the representative's workload.

- If an interviewer noted violations of standards during the interview, he or she would not be permitted to report them to the responsible licensing representative. This did not, however, apply to child abuse and/or neglect. Anyone observing child abuse and/or neglect is required by law to report it to the appropriate officials.

- Interviewers and project staff would be the only licensing staff personnel with access to the completed questionnaire.

Two checks on this problem of bias became part of the study. Spontaneous comments (covered in the Content Analysis section of the report) were checked for consistency with responses to the closed end questions, and later in 1977 a sample of providers, not included in the original sample, was chosen in one region and interviewed by graduate students from the University of Texas at Arlington School of Social Work. Responses were checked against the responses of the original sample, and no significant differences were found indicating that the use of licensing representatives as interviewers probably did not inject bias into the study. Interviewers received two days of training on the study and the specific questionnaire items. They were provided with specifications about clarifying and interpreting questions in particular cases. Practice interviews were conducted as part of the training.

An interviewer was designated in each region to keep custody of the region's master list of interviews. Interviewers were instructed to check the questionnaire schedules prior to submitting them to project staff. Completed questionnaires were checked by two different project staff persons for completeness and correctness and against the project master list. Some questions could be cleared up with a telephone call to the interviewer. In other cases, the questionnaires were returned to the interviewer for completion or correction. The interviewer telephoned the respondent or made another personal visit, as necessary.

Results of the Attitude Survey

1. Introduction

All respondents were asked 11 questions about family day care regulation. Most of the questions were general ones, seeking information about how valid the respondent believed the concepts underlying registration to be. Some questions were specific, aimed at attitudes towards the particular way registration is implemented in Texas.

The results are reported here in terms of the type of day care the respondent provided, with the responses of the department's licensing staff reported separately. A great deal of information was collected about each registered family home care provider (see the section on results from the demographic survey). Information on ethnic background, education, day care experience, and the type of area lived in as a child (country, small town, suburb, or city) was collected for each director of a nonprofit or commercial day care center or group day care home. Each licensing staff person gave information on his/her job classification, experience with licensing, with the department, and the region he/she worked in.

The data collected was analyzed to see if differences in attitudes towards family day home regulation could be explained by any of these variables. For day care directors of non-profit and commercial centers and group day care homes, the responses were compared across racial groups, levels of education, amount of experience in day care, background, and current environment (urban versus rural).

For registered family home care providers, the effect of numerous variables that often explain differences in attitudes were examined. Age, income, ethnic background, presence of own children in the home, marital status, education, previous work experience, urban and rural locations, length of time in the area,

whether or not care was provided for infants, and many other factors were investigated to determine whether or not attitudes varied systematically as a function of these variables.

The examination of these data showed conclusively that the only statistically significant variable affecting the attitudes of the respondents to the survey on family day home regulation was the kind of care they provided. Providers of licensed day care (directors of non-profit and commercial day care centers and group day care homes) differ significantly in their responses from family day home care providers. Within the group of licensed providers, the group day home care providers (providing licensed care to the smallest groups of children, 7 to 12) are more similar in their responses to family day home providers than are the directors of larger licensed day care programs.

2. Questions and Responses

Introductory Comments for Questions in Tables 2 and 3:

We'd like to know how you feel about the department's program of regulating family day homes.

Under licensing, the department checks and takes responsibility for seeing that a person giving child care meets minimum standards. Under registration, most family day homes will check themselves and certify that the home meets standards.

Table 2

Attitudes Concerning How Well Registered Family Homes Will Meet the Minimum Standards

Some people think all, or almost all family day homes will meet the standards even though they may not be checked by the department. Others think that few, if any, family day homes will meet the standards if they are not checked. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: All, or Almost All	About Half	Few, if Any
Day Care Licensing Staff	213	14%	78%	8%
Directors, Non-profit Centers	409	20%	56%	24%
Directors, Commercial Centers	565	16%	47%	37%
Directors, Group Day Homes	67	21%	54%	25%
Registered Family Home Care Givers	813	55%	39%	6%
	2,067			

Table 3

Attitudes Concerning What Kinds of Day Care Programs The Department Should Be Checking

Some people think that the department ought to check on all kinds of day care regularly, even when the person takes care of children in their own home. Some people think that the large day care centers should be checked by the department, but that the department should not be checking on people's private homes. Still others think that day care should be left up to the parents and the day care provider. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

		Percent Responding		
Group	Number Responding	Check All Kinds of Day Care	Day Care Centers But Not Private Homes	None
Day Care Licensing Staff	215	79%	21%	0
Directors, Non-profit Centers	417	86%	13%	1%
Directors, Commercial Centers	576	89%	8%	3%
Directors, Group Day Homes	70	73%	26%	1%
Registered Family Home Care Givers	859	69%	28%	3%
	2,137			

Introductory Comments for Questions in Tables 4-7:

Under licensing, the care giver is required to keep a copy of the minimum standards handy in the home or day care center. Under registration, the care giver is supposed to give each parent a copy of the minimum standards and a copy of the department's guide of what to look for in family day care.

Table 4

Attitudes Concerning How Well Registered Family Homes Will Meet Requirements to Give Information to Parents

Some people think that all, or almost all, registered family homes will give copies of the standards and the parents' guide to parents like they are supposed to. Other people think that few, if any, registered family homes will give these things to parents. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

		Percent Responding		
Group	Number Responding	All, or Almost All	About Half	Few, if Any
Day Care Licensing Staff	209	16%	60%	24%
Directors, Non-profit Centers	412	24%	46%	30%
Directors, Commercial Centers	554	20%	35%	45%
Directors, Group Day Homes	71	39%	30%	31%
Registered Family Home Care Givers	833	57%	30%	13%
	2,079			

Table 5

Attitudes Concerning How Well Parents Will Meet Their Responsibility to Check Registered Family Homes

Some people think that all, or almost all, parents will check the registered family homes. Other people think that few, if any, parents will check the homes. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: All, or Almost All Will Check	Percent Responding: Half Will Check	Percent Responding: Few, if Any Will Check
Day Care Licensing Staff	214	4%	48%	48%
Directors, Non-profit Centers	417	17%	50%	33%
Directors, Commercial Centers	576	21%	40%	39%
Directors, Group Day Homes	71	32%	37%	31%
Registered Family Home Care Givers	867	43%	30%	27%
	2,145			

Table 6

Attitudes Concerning How Many Parents Will Read the Minimum Standards for Registered Family Homes and The Guide to Registered Family Homes

Some people think that all, or almost all, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide, if they are given to them. Other people think that few, if any, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide, if they are given to them. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

		Percent Responding		
Group	Number Responding	All, or Almost All	Half	Few, if Any
Day Care Licensing Staff	218	8%	54%	38%
Directors, Non-profit Centers	419	11%	42%	47%
Directors, Commercial Centers	579	14%	40%	46%
Directors, Group Day Homes	70	26%	33%	41%
Registered Family Home Care Givers	861	31%	37%	32%
	2,147			

Table 7

Attitudes Concerning The Willingness of Family Day Home Providers to Become Registered

Some people think that with registration a lot more people who are caring for children in their own homes will report this to the department. Other people think that it will make little difference; people who didn't apply for a family day home license won't register either. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: More Willing to Register Than Become Licensed	Percent Responding: No Difference
Day Care Licensing Staff	206	50%	50%
Directors, Non-profit Centers	404	38%	62%
Directors, Commercial Centers	566	29%	71%
Directors, Group Day Homes	69	32%	68%
Registered Family Home Care Givers	819	35%	65%
	2,064		

Table 8

Attitudes Concerning How Much Money and Effort Regulatory Agencies Should Expend to Regulate Family Day Care

People who favor registration think that at least this way the department will find out about who is providing family day care, and that we can't afford to hire enough people to find all or most of the family day homes, inspect and license them, and supervise them regularly. Other people think that money should be found to locate these family day homes, inspect, license, and regularly supervise them. Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: Just Register: Do *Not* Spend More Money on Staff to Find, Inspect License and Supervise	Spend More Money on Staff to Find; Inspect, License, and Supervise	Do Not Register or License: Leave Family Day Homes Alone
Day Care Licensing Staff	193	40%	56%	4%
Directors, Non-profit Centers	414	29%	68%	3%
Directors, Commercial Centers	565	20%	75%	5%
Directors, Group Day Homes	69	25%	69%	6%
Registered Family Home Care Givers	843	49%	40%	11%
	2,084			

Introductory Comments for Questions in Tables 8-11:

Some people say that across the nation when agencies like the Department of Human Resources try to license and regularly supervise family day homes, they only reach a few of the people who are actually giving family day care. They say that most of these people, like those who advertise "babysitting" in the laundromats and grocery stores, are never seen anyway.

Table 9

Attitudes Concerning The Public's Willingness to Report Unregistered Family Day Home Care

Lots of people who take care of children without getting a license or registering are reported to the department. Some think that because registration is simpler and easier than licensing, people will be more willing to report to the department that a person is caring for children without registering than they would be if a license was required. Other people think it won't make much difference. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: Public Will be More Willing to Report	Percent Responding: No Difference
Day Care Licensing Staff	214	15%	85%
Directors, Non-profit Centers	400	23%	77%
Directors, Commercial Centers	550	20%	80%
Directors, Group Day Homes	69	23%	77%
Registered Family Home Care Givers	826	23%	77%
	2,059		

Table 10

Attitudes Concerning The Relationship Between Child Abuse And Neglect And The Method of Regulating Family Day Homes

Some people are afraid that there will be more cases of child abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration because the department will not be closely supervising these homes. Other people think this will not happen; people who would abuse or neglect the children in their care will do it whether the department is regularly inspecting the home or not and most people would not neglect or abuse children under any circumstances. Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: More Abuse and Neglect Under Registration	Percent Responding: No Difference
Day Care Licensing Staff	183	28%	72%
Directors, Non-profit Centers	409	36%	64%
Directors, Commercial Centers	561	43%	57%
Directors, Group Day Homes	68	35%	65%
Registered Family Home Care Givers	837	16%	84%
	2,058		

Table 11

Attitudes Concerning The Better Way to Regulate Family Day Homes

Considering all the things we've talked about so far, which do you think is the better way of regulating family day homes, registration or licensing?

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: Registration is Better	Percent Responding: Licensing is Better
Day Care Licensing Staff	178	49%	51%
Directors, Non-profit Centers	402	28%	72%
Directors, Commercial Centers	558	22%	78%
Directors, Group Day Homes	70	27%	73%
Registered Family Home Care Givers	814	68%	32%
	2,022		

3. Conclusions From the Survey of Attitudes

a. Introduction

A majority of registered family home care givers believe that registration is preferable to licensing as a method of regulating family day home care. The majority of licensed day care providers believe that licensing is preferable. Day care licensing staff is almost evenly divided on the issue. It might be concluded that providers simply prefer whatever form of regulation they are used to; but the other attitudes expressed in the survey show that registered family home providers are more likely to be in agreement with the basic concepts underlying registration as a method of regulation for family day care homes than are licensed providers of day care.

b. Parental Monitoring

One of the concepts underlying registration is that, from the point of view of parents, family day home care is intrinsically different from day care provided in a group setting. The argument is that while group care, moving in the direction of the provision of highly specialized services to large numbers of children, is such that an average person will not have the expertise or the access to evaluate it for quality and safety, this is not true for family day home care. This assumes that parents will be willing to take on monitoring responsibilities, given the opportunity, in a

situation similar to the child care provided by a natural family in a private home.

Table Five shows that of all groups responding, registered family homes show the most confidence in parental assumption of monitoring responsibilities. Interestingly, the next highest group are the group day home directors—providing care to only slightly larger numbers of children, usually also in a private residence. If it is assumed that the respondents are speaking from their personal experience with the parents of children they care for, and the spontaneous comments recorded for this question indicate that this is the case, then the responses to this question tend to support the theory that parents are more likely to take responsibility for monitoring safety and quality in a family day home than in a larger group setting. Looking at the data in another way:

Table 12

Comparison of Responses of Registered Family Home Care Givers And Directors of Licensed Facilities Concerning How Many Parents They Believe Will Monitor Registered Family Home Care

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: All, or Almost All Parents Check	Percent Responding: Half or Fewer Parents Will Check
Directors of Licensed Facilities	1,064	20%	80%
Registered Family Home Care Givers	867	43%	57%
	1,931		

The data in Table Six shows that the registered family home care giver is also more likely to believe that parents will read the Minimum Standards for Registered Family Homes and the Parents' Guide to Registered Family Homes. Regrouping that data:

It can reasonably be concluded that not only are registered family home care givers more likely to prefer registration than licensed care givers, they are also more likely to believe that some of the assumptions underlying registration—that parents will monitor care and that

Table 13

Comparison of Responses of Registered Family Home Care Givers And Directors of Licensed Facilities Concerning How Many Parents They Believe Will Read The Registration Materials

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: All, or Almost All Parents Will Read	Percent Responding: Half or Fewer Parents Will Read
Directors of Licensed Facilities	1,068	14%	86%
Registered Family Home Care Givers	861	31%	69%
	1,929		

Another concept underlying registration is that most family day home care providers, given minimum standards and procedures appropriate to the regulation of a small day care facility in a private home, will meet those standards even though they are not routinely inspected for compliance. Table Two shows that registered family home providers are much more likely than any other group to believe that all or almost all family day homes will meet standards even though they may not be checked by the department. Table Four shows that the registered family home provider is also much more likely than any other group to think that all or almost all day home care givers will give copies of standards and guides to parents.

most providers will meet standards without routine checks—are also true.

If the assumption is accepted that licensed care givers and registered family home care givers are speaking from their own experience with parents and meeting standards, there are interesting grounds for conjecture. The directors of licensed day care centers may be generalizing to family day home care from their experience with parents while registered family home care givers are basing their opinions on what they have observed in their own family day home situations. Perhaps parents are monitoring the family day home situations, where they can compare the safety factors, the cleanliness, and the attractiveness of the family day home to their own, probably very similar,

home. They may be taking advantage of the opportunities for interaction with the one person usually responsible for their child in the family day care situation. There is some support here for the notion that parents will tend to leave the monitoring of the day care center to the department. This may be because it is far more difficult to generalize from knowledge of home care by parents to day care center care than it is to family day home care. This is reasonable. June Solnit Sale addresses this point in several of her publications.[14]

c. Maintaining Standards

The day care center director's experience with minimum standards is also intrinsically different from that of the registered family home care giver. The Minimum Standards for Registered Family Homes are one page in length, printed on both sides in English and Spanish. Day care center standards are much more voluminous, covering all aspects of a complex situation, and requiring detailed record-keeping procedures. Day care center directors could understandably believe that there is little likelihood that a day care center would consistently maintain compliance with the Minimum Standards for Day Care Centers without regular, routine inspections, and generalize these beliefs to the family day home care situation.

Tables Four, Five, Six, and Eight provide further support for this conjecture when the responses of directors of group day care homes and those of directors of commercial and nonprofit day care centers and registered family homes are compared. The group day care home is a new category of regulated day care in Texas. Prior to January 1, 1976, the effective date of the Child Care Licensing Act, any day care program where more than six children were in care was required to meet the Minimum Standards for Day Care Centers. Within the standards in effect at that time some allowances were made for the small day care center, with different requirements, for instance, for the eduational qualifications of the director and for different sizes of facilities. However, in most areas, the day care program for 10 children had to meet the same requirements as the day care program for 100 children. With the development of the new category of day care, the group day care home director provides a program for seven to 12 children, more than the registered family home and less than the day care center, under minimum standards that, while much more complex than those for the registered family home, are less complex than day care center standards.

The responses for group day care home directors to the questions covered in Tables Two, Four, Five, and Six fall between the responses for registered family home providers and directors of day care centers. The difference between center director responses and group day home director responses is smallest in Table Two, reflecting, perhaps, what many members of licensing staff believe to be true—that the Minimum Standards for Group Day Care Homes are not different enough from those for day care centers to reflect the real differences in the programs.

d. Willingness to Report Unregulated Care

Only one question, concerning the public's willingness to report unregistered family day home care (Table Nine), elicited responses that did not differ significantly by respondent category. All groups tended to believe to the same extent that people will be no more willing to report unregistered family day care than they were to report unlicensed family day care. Unfortunately, though data were collected on reports to the department of unregistered care, comparable data were not collected during the earlier period when licensing was in effect, so the validity of these beliefs cannot be assessed. But day care providers of all types tend not to agree with one of the underlying assumptions of the registration concept, that the community will provide more support for enforcement

of registration than licensing of family day care by reporting unregulated family homes.

e. Willingness to Become Registered

The results reported in Table Seven, regarding the willingness of family day homes to become registered compared to willingness to become licensed show statistically significant differences between groups but these differences are much smaller compared to other questions, and the pattern of the responses is not as clear. The majority of child care providers in all groups believe that family day home providers will be no more willing to register than they were to become licensed. Licensing staff were evenly split on this issue. Proponents of registration for family day home care believe that more care givers will be willing to register, because of the simplification of procedures. The trend analysis in Chapter Two strongly supports this belief.

A small nonrandom sample of unregulated family day care homes in one region was interviewed using the same attitude questions, and it is interesting to compare their responses to this question to those of regulated family day care providers.

The beliefs of the small nonrandom sample of unregulated family day care providers accord more closely to the reality reflected in the trend analysis than the beliefs of registered family home care givers, licensed directors, or licensing staff. Again, as with the registered family home care giver's responses in Tables Two, Four, Five, and Six it may be that the responses of the groups with experience in the situation addressed show the greatest accord between belief and reality.

f. Child Abuse and Neglect

This conjecture is supported further by the attitudes expressed toward incidence of child abuse and neglect in family day home care in Table 10. The majority of all groups of respondents believe that there will be no more cases of child abuse and neglect under registration than there were under licensing in family day home care. Registered family home care givers support this belief most strongly of all the groups responding. The comparison of actual complaints of child abuse and neglect in family day homes under licensing and registration (reported in Chapter Five) shows no significant differences. Again, the beliefs of the

Table 14

Comparison of Responses of Registered Family Home Care Givers And Unregulated Family Day Home Care Providers Concerning Willingness to Register vs. Willingness to Become Licensed

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: More Willing to Register Than Become Licensed	Percent Responding: No Difference
Registered Family Home Care Givers	819	35%	65%
Unregulated Family Day Home Care Providers	44	61%	39%

respondent group with experience in the situation addressed accord most closely with reality.

g. Department Monitoring

Attitudes concerning the department's role in the regulation of family day care differ significantly among respondent groups as shown in Tables Three and Eight. The majority of respondents in all groups believe that the department ought to check on all kinds of day care. Table Three shows that day care center directors, as a group, take this position most often, registered family home providers are more likely than other respondents to favor checking of day care centers but not private homes, and group day care home directors fall between the other two categories of providers.

The difference between the responses shown in Table Three and Table Eight are interesting. The question in Table Three just speaks of "checking," and was designed to elicit attitudes towards the current model of registration where, providing no complaints are made against the registered family home and the home doesn't fall into the small random samples chosen regularly for inspection, a registered family home may never be seen by a department staff person. In Table Eight, the question addresses beliefs about the amount of money the department ought to spend and the related regulatory procedures. The majority of staff and licensed day care providers believe that the department should spend more money on staff to locate, inspect, license, and regularly supervise family day homes, but these majorities are significantly smaller than those in Table Three. Responses to these two questions accord with the analysis of spontaneous comments from the interviews (Chapter Seven). When analyzing the comments for underlying values, the most frequent belief expressed by all groups is what was coded as "Monitoring has value." This included a wide range of comments including protection to children and assistance to care givers: The majority (68 percent) of registered family home care givers prefer the simplified regulations and procedures of registration, but they still put a very positive value on personal contact with the department representative.

Characteristics of Registered Family Homes in Texas

1. Introduction

Relatively little information on family day home care has been gathered in the United States on a systematic basis. The Texas Department of Human Resources believes that no regulation program for out-of-home child care can be effective unless it meets the needs of the child care provider as well as those of the children in care, parent-consumers, and the community. Valid descriptive information about family day home care in Texas; the provider, the facility and the children in care, is critical to program design.

Each registered family home care giver in the sample was asked a series of questions, the results of which are reported here. As indicated in Chapter Three, Summary of Sample Design and Interviews, 880 interviews from registered family home providers were used in the analysis. This report provides a picture of regulated family day care in Texas. For department purposes, the sample was stratified on a regional basis so that, for instance, data on family day home care are available separately for the Panhandle, the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex, the Rio Grande Valley, and other areas.

2. The Family Day Home Care Provider

Like other aspects of family day home care, little information is available about the family day home care provider. Certain kinds of assumptions, however, permeate the literature

on family day home care in the United States. The general impression seems to be that the family day home care provider is a young married woman, caring for her own young children at home while she cares for the unrelated children of working parents. The general assumption appears to be that she provides child care for economic reasons; her family needs the money, and she hasn't the education and/or work experience to get a "real" job.

The findings provide support for only one aspect of these assumptions: the family day home care provider in Texas has a very high probability of being female. Of 880 respondents, 875 were female and five male. Most of our respondents, 668, are married and living with their spouses; 177 are single, divorced, or widowed, and 35 are separated from their husbands. The typical respondent is in her mid-forties, (mean age 46, median age 45) and her children are grown. Typically, the respondent has graduated from high school, and has relatively recent work experience in a clerical position. Her husband is employed as a craftsman or foreman, and the family income (sample mean $10,400 per year) was about equal to the state average at the time the data was collected.

Table 15

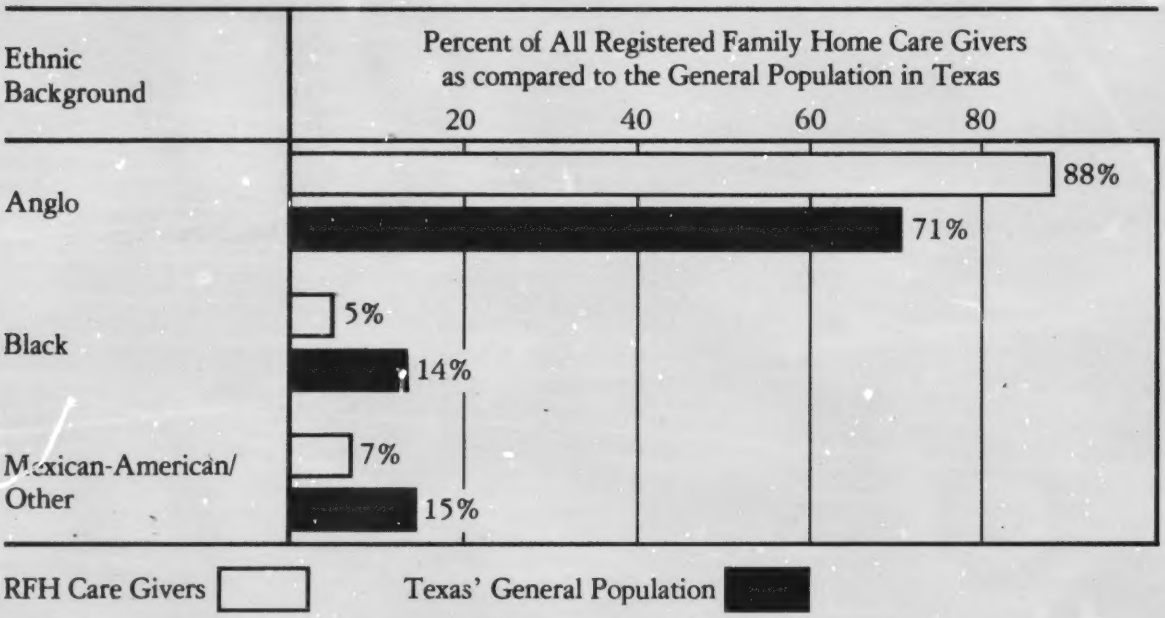
Reported Age of Registered Family Home Care Givers. N=874

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Under 20	1	<1%
20-29	119	14%
30-39	207	24%
40-49	171	19%
50-59	190	22%
60-69	128	15%
70-79	53	6%
80+	5	<1%
	874	

The majority of respondents are Anglos, 88 percent. Only five percent are black, seven percent Mexican-American and other (American Indian, oriental, etc.). In comparision to the distribution of Texas' general population by ethnic background, minorities are underrepresented in the sample.

Figure 2

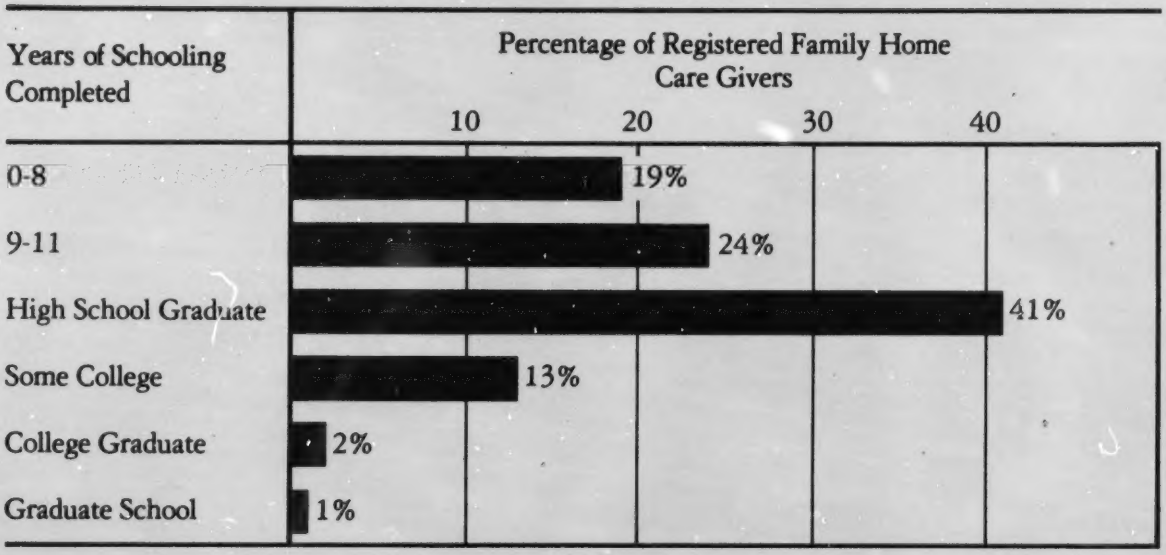
Percent of All Registered Family Home Care Providers by Ethnic Background as compared to the General Population in Texas N=880



More than half of the respondents have at least a high school education. The distribution of respondents by education is approximately equal to that of women in the appropriate age range in the general population of Texas.

Figure 3

Percent of Registered Family Home Care Givers by Reported Number of Years of School Completed N=879



The median number of persons living in the registered family home is three. The mean is 3.23. Of the 880 registered family home care givers in the sample, 130 live alone. The remainder live in families ranging in size from two to eight persons. Some of these are extended family structures with parents, in-laws, siblings, etc., of the care giver present in the home.

Figure 4

Percent of Registered Family Home Care Givers by Number of Persons Living in the Home N = 880

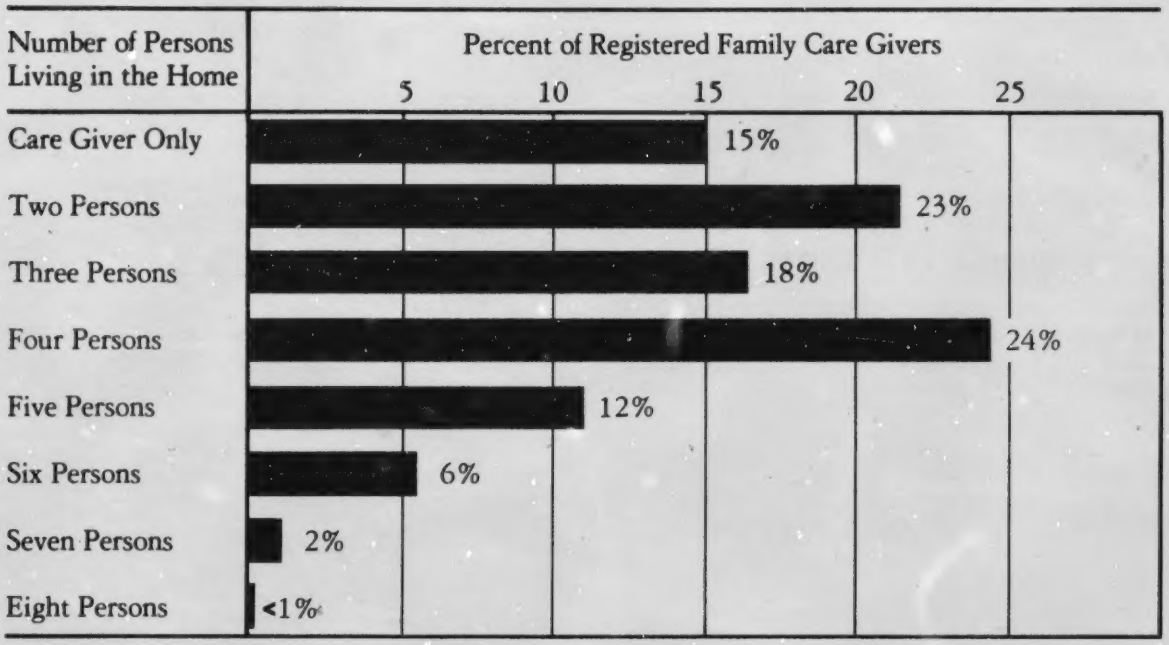
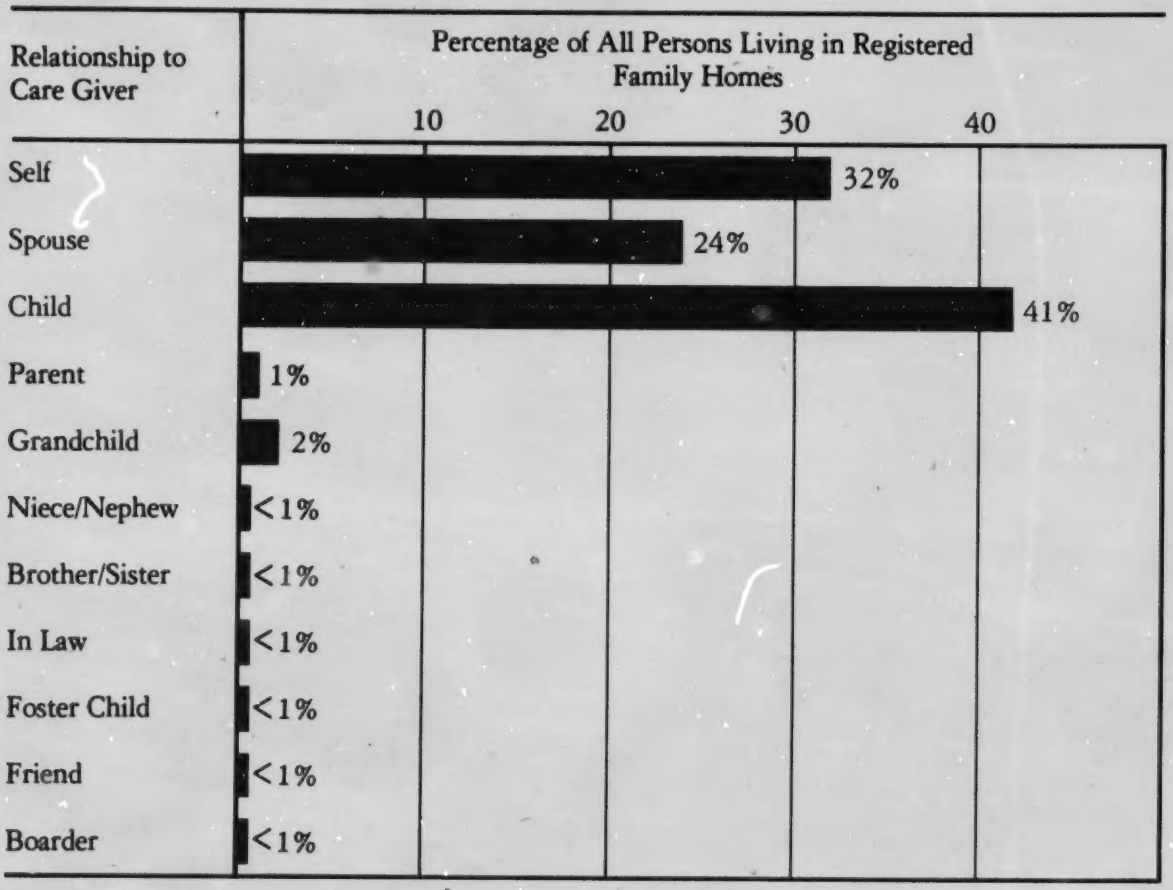


Figure 5

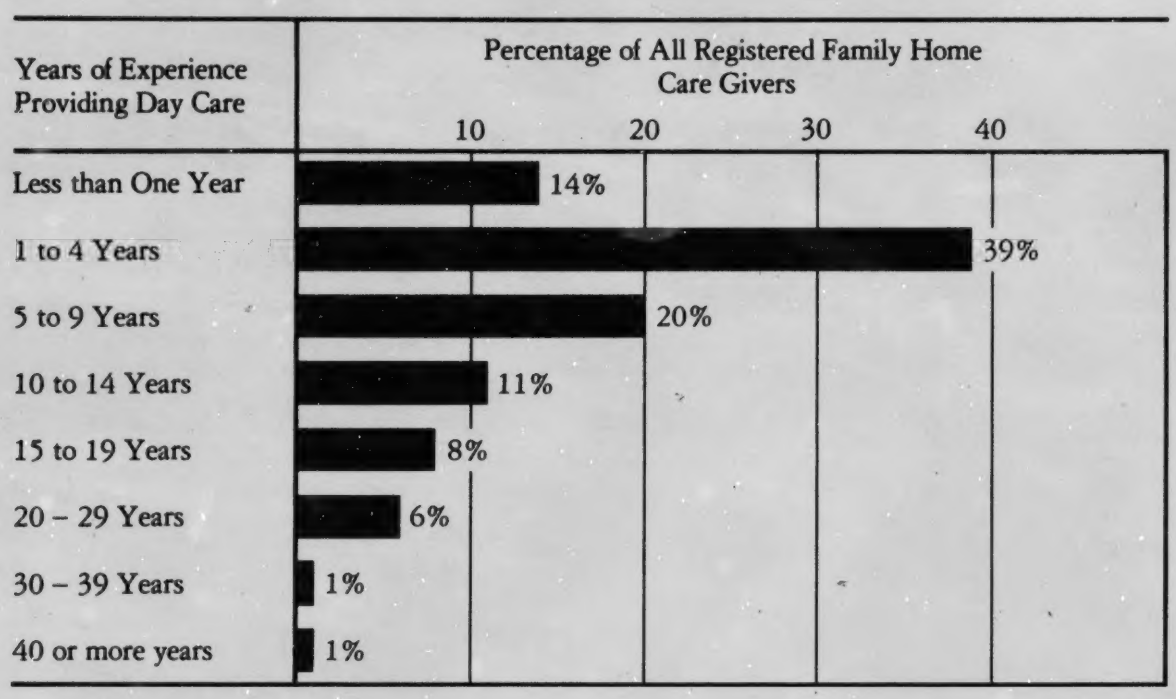
Percentage of All Persons Living in Registered Family Homes by Relationship to Care Giver N = 2,822



Many registered family home care givers have been providing day care for less than one year. However, the reported experience ranges up to 50 years; mean years of experience is 7.8 and median years is 5.

Figure 6

Percentage of All Registered Family Home Care Givers by Years of Experience Providing Day Care N=879



Of the 880 care givers, 334 or 38 percent report that they receive assistance with child care from other persons living in the home. There were a total number of 472 helpers. Most report that only one person provides assistance, but care givers reported up to five other persons in the home providing help with child care. Most frequently, help is given by a spouse. The second most common response is a daughter. Most family helpers assist from one to four hours per day. The second most frequent response is on an as needed basis with no regular hours.

Table 16

Number of Persons in the Home Assisting With Child Care

Number of Persons	Frequency	Percentage
0	546	62%
1	246	28%
2	51	6%
3	27	3%
4	7	<1%
5	3	<1%
	880	

Table 17

Relationship to the Care Giver of Persons in the Home Assisting With Child Care

Relationship	Frequency	Percentage
Spouse	203	43%
Son	84	18%
Daughter	158	33%
Mother	14	3%
Grandchild	3	<1%
Niece/Nephew	3	<1%
In Law	2	<1%
Brother/Sister	2	<1%
Friend	2	<1%
Foster Child	1	<1%
	472	

Table 18

Number of Hours Per Day of Assistance With Child Care Provided by Care Giver's Family

Number of Hours Per Day	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 hour	21	4%
1-4 hours	229	49%
5-7 hours	38	8%
8 or more hours	51	11%
No regular hours	133	28%
	472	

A total of 115 or 13 percent of the registered family home care givers report that they receive assistance from someone outside of the family.

Forty percent of the registered family home care givers report that they care for their own children at the same time they provide care to unrelated children. They also report that 56 percent of these children provide assistance with child care.

Seventy nine percent of respondents reported that they have employment experience other than day care. For most of these, the work experience was relatively recent, and was most likely to be in a clerical position.

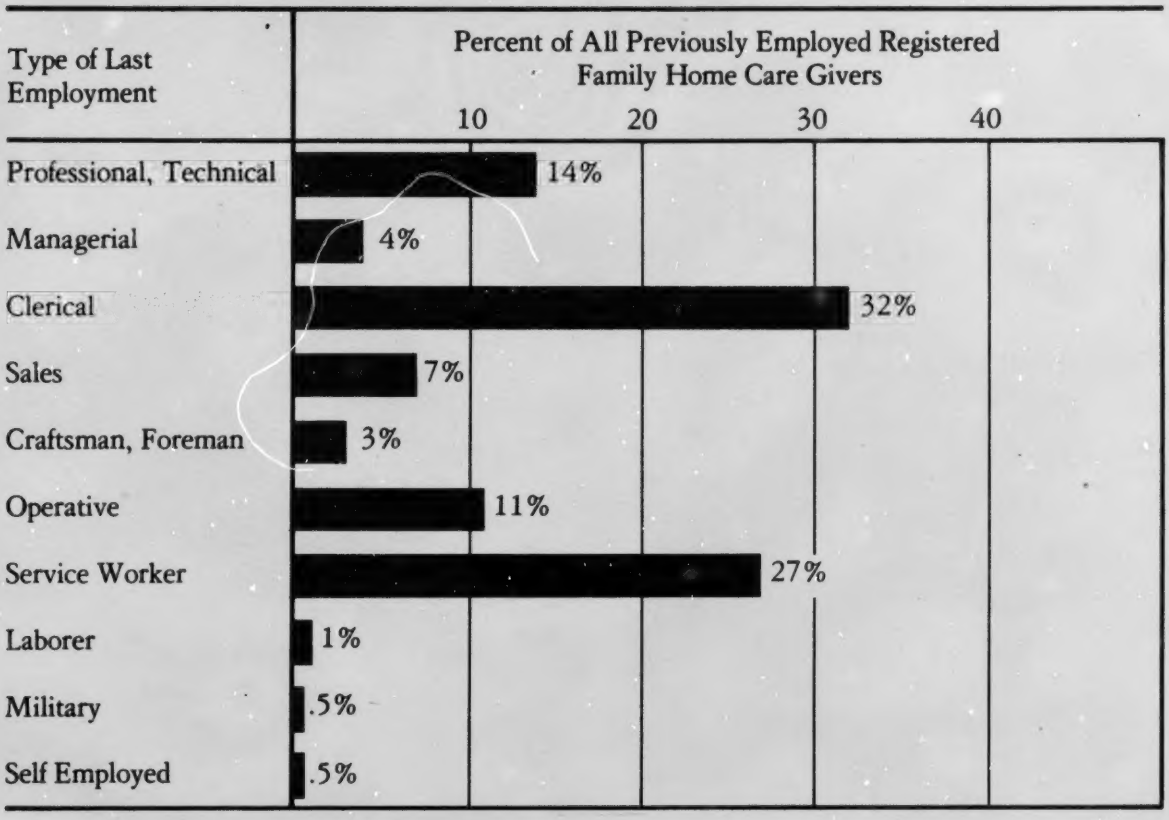
Table 19

Year Last Employed in a Non Day Care Position for Registered Family Home Care Givers Last Employment N = 691

Year	Frequency	Percentage
Within the Past Year (1976)	55	8%
1970-1975	294	42%
1965-1969	137	20%
1960-1964	75	11%
1955-1959	56	8%
1950-1954	35	5%
1945-1949	25	4%
1940-1944	10	2%
Pre 1940	4	<1%
	691	

Figure 7

Percent of All Previously Employed (Other than Day Care) Registered Family Home Providers by Type of Last Employment N=691



Of 880 respondents, 212 have no spouse living in the home. Eighty-one of the husbands present in the home are retired or disabled, and one is reported as unemployed. The largest group of working spouses are employed as craftsmen or foremen. The mean family income of respondents, $10,400 per year, reflects this. At the time the survey was taken, this was about equal to the average income for a family of four in Texas. However, the income distribution of respondents was more skewed toward the lower end of the range than the distribution for the general population.

Figure 8

Percent of All Currently Employed Spouses By Type of Employment N = 586

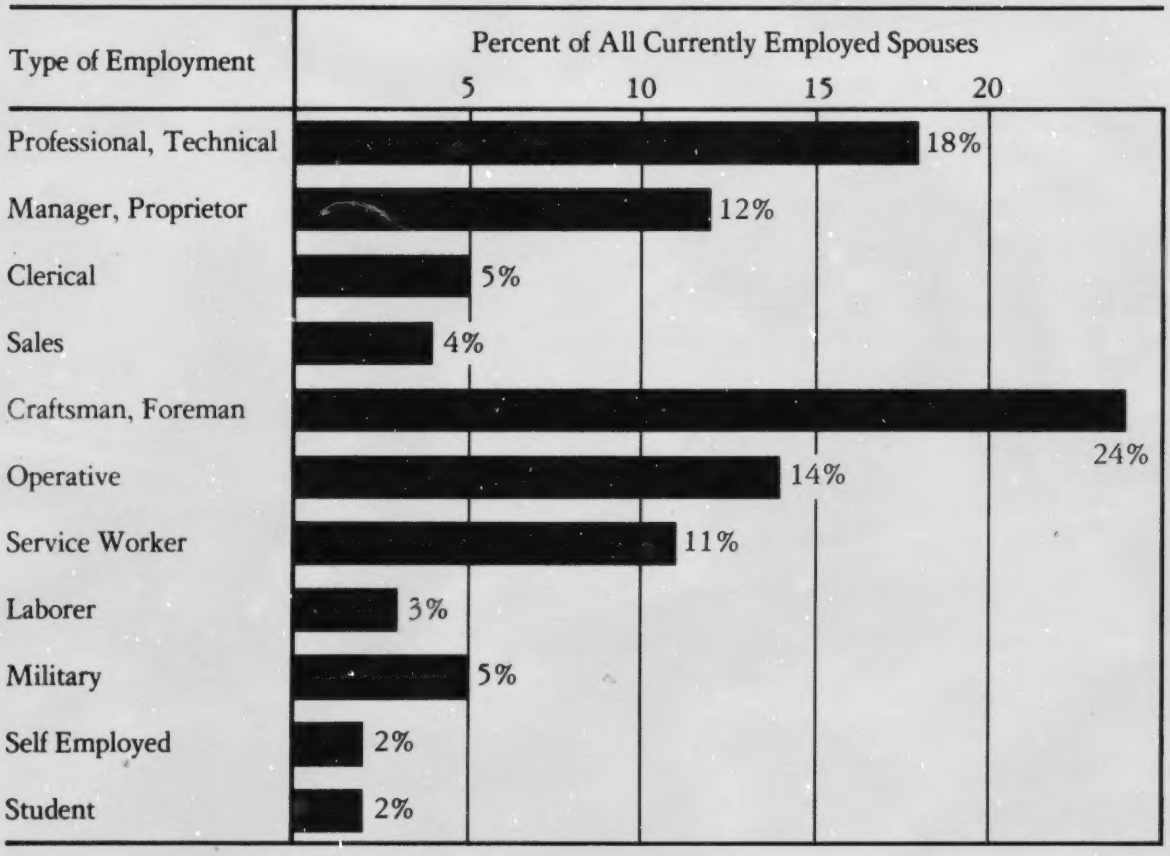
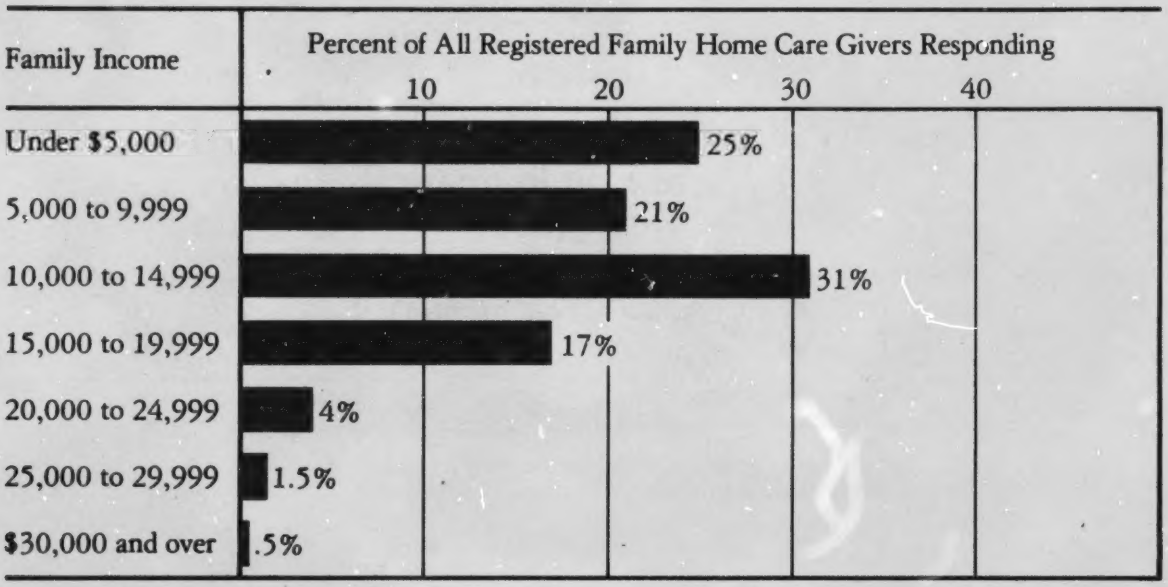


Figure 9

Percent of All Registered Family Care Givers Responding by Reported Family Income N = 794



The majority of registered family home care givers reported that they grew up in the country or in a small town. More than half are now living in a medium or larger sized city.

Figure 10

Percent of All Registered Family Home Care Givers by Type of Area They Reported They Grew Up In N=879

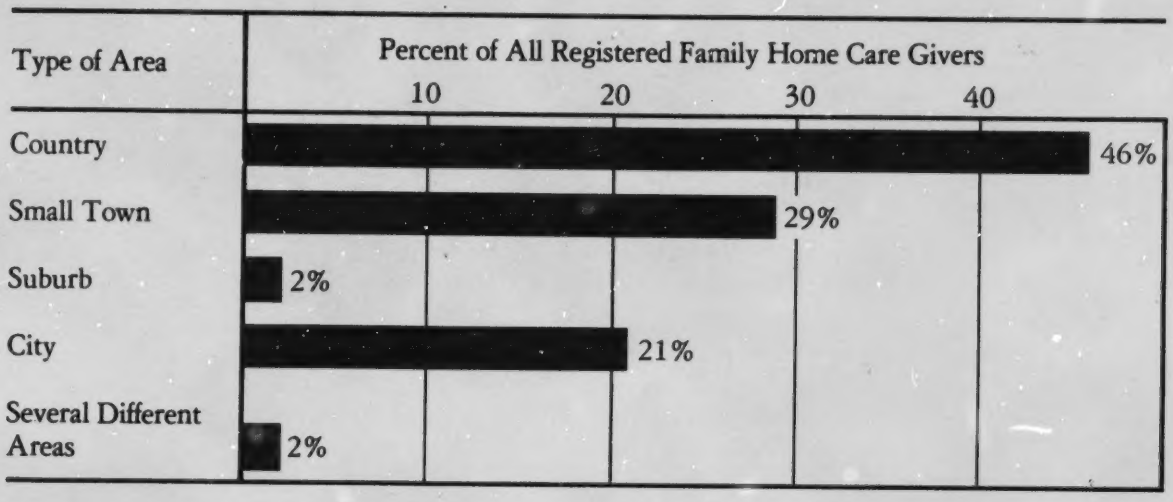
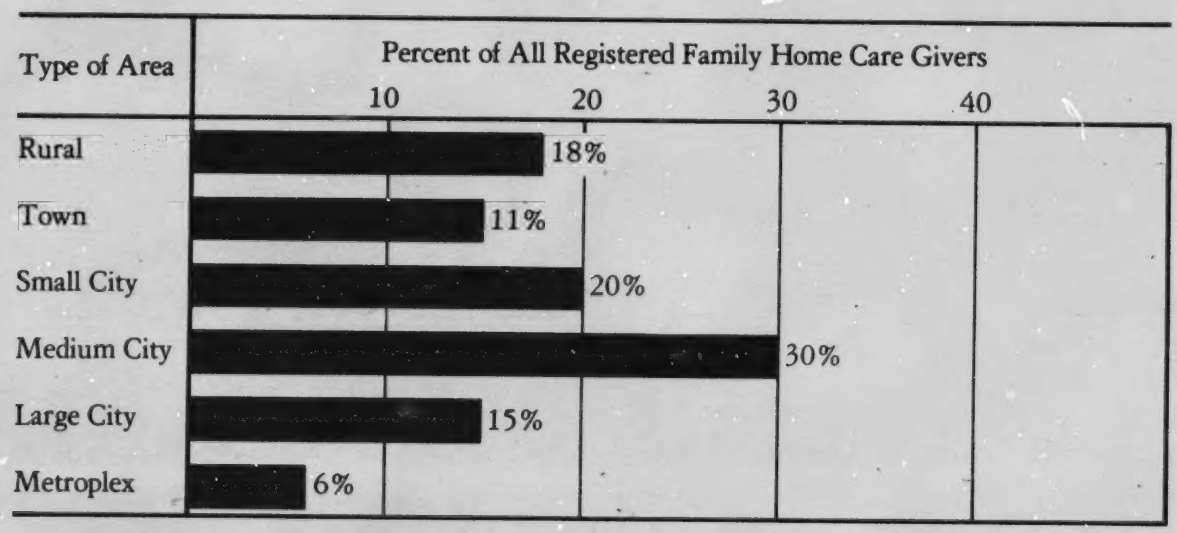


Figure 11

Percent of All Registered Family Home Care Givers By Type of Area Where They Currently Live N=878



The respondents in the study are, geographically, very stable. They have lived in their current home for about a decade (mean number of years, 10.87; median years, 8) and in their neighborhood even longer (mean number of years, 15.4; median years, 12).

Figure 12

Percent of All Registered Family Home Care Givers by Number of Years Lived in Current Home N = 880

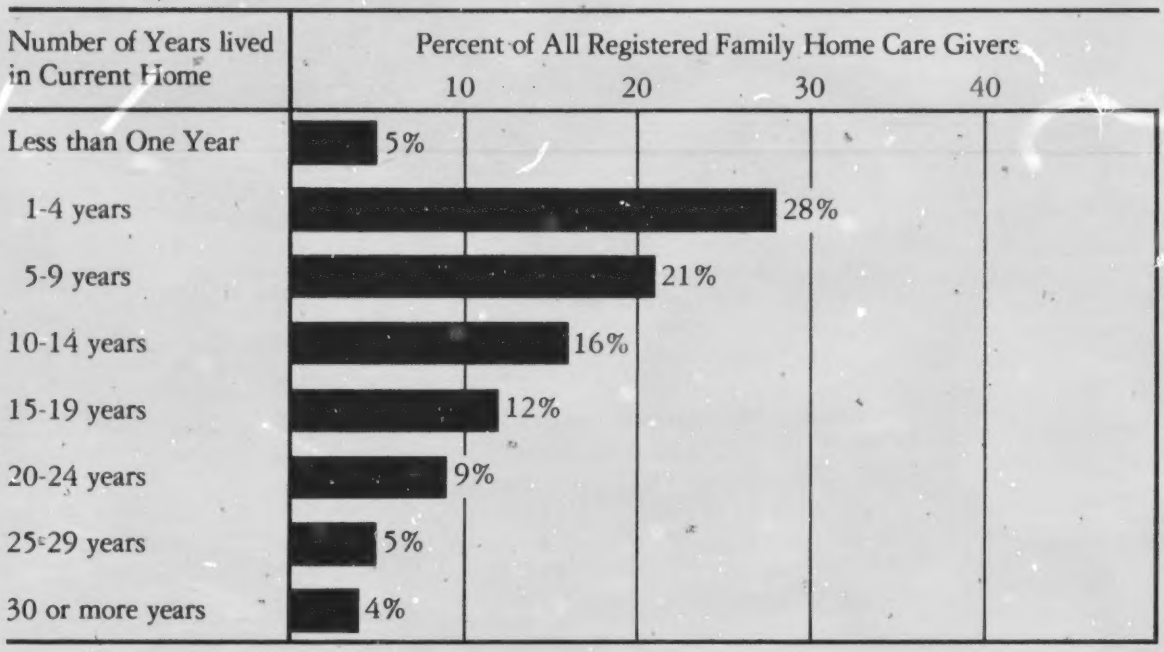
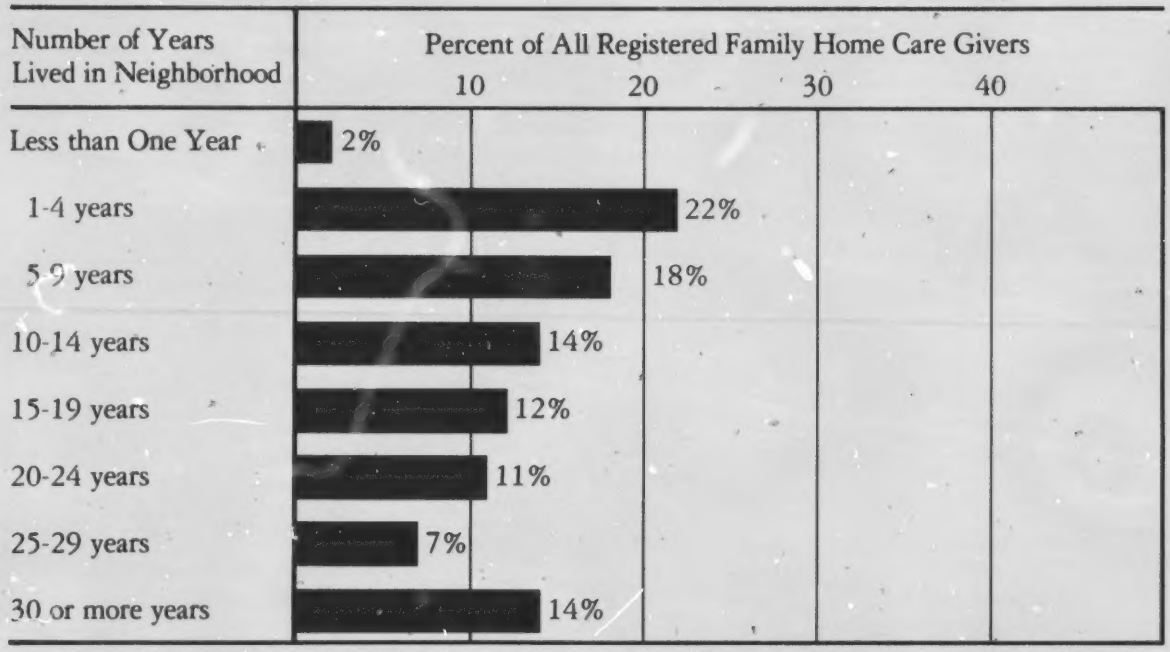


Figure 13

Percent of All Registered Family Home Care Givers By Number of Years Lived in Neighborhood N=880



3. The Family Day Home Facility

In the literature on family day home care, concern has been expressed over the quality of the physical environment. No systematically gathered data on this issue could be located, and, when physical environment is mentioned, it is generally in connection with small scale nonrandom studies involving family day home care provided to children of low income parents. Study data show that, in terms of distances in Texas, the family day home tends to be located close to the children's own homes. If this is true in other states, then it could be expected that the quality of the day care environment is pretty close to that of the child's home environment, explaining the generally negative tone when physical environment is mentioned in previous studies.

The registered family home is almost always a private residence, rather than a mobile home or multifamily dwelling. It's located in a single family residential area in average condition, and it's likely to be in better shape than the other homes in the neighborhood. It has five or six rooms, not counting baths. Half of the homes in our sample have one bath, half have more than one bath.

Most of the registered family home care givers in the study own or are buying their home. They were asked to estimate the current market value of their home, and the me-

dian estimate was $22,500. With the rapid appreciation of real estate in many areas of Texas since the interviews were conducted, the median estimated value would probably be a great deal higher now. Another consideration when looking at these estimated home values is the relatively long period of time our respondents have been living in their homes. The providers were probably unfamiliar with current real estate values, and the actual market values at the time the interviews were conducted were probably higher than the estimates.

Figure 14

Percent of Registered Family Homes By Type of Home N=880

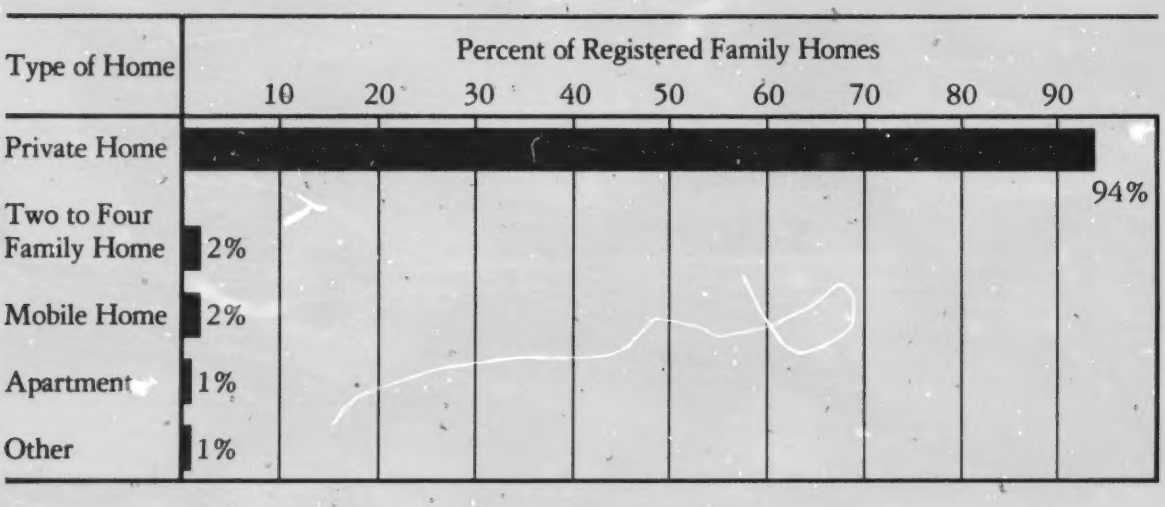


Figure 15

Percent of Registered Family Homes By Type of Neighborhood N=880

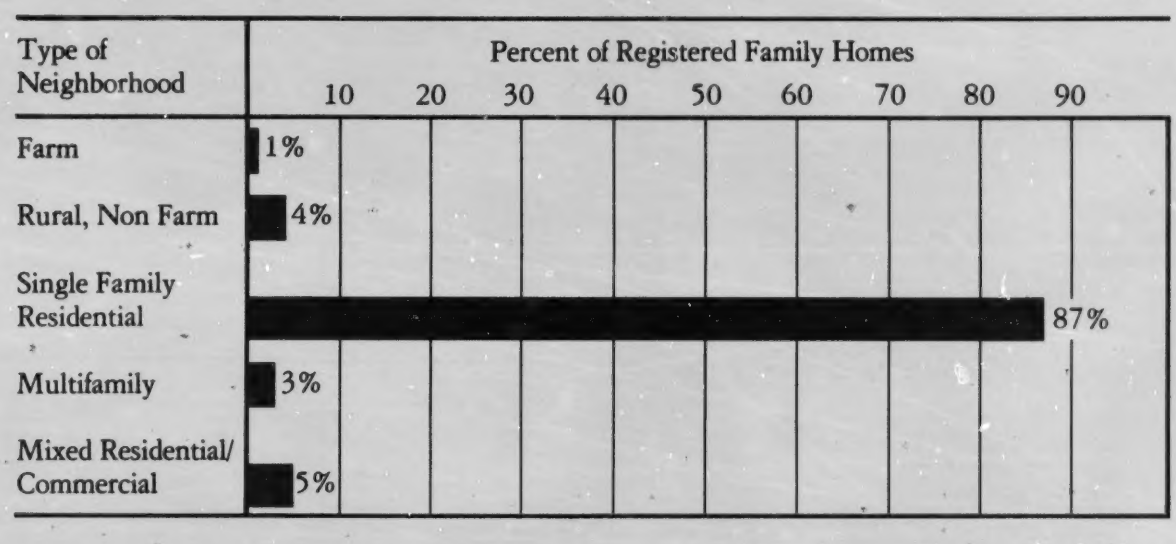


Figure 16

Percent of Registered Family Homes By Evaluation of General Condition of Neighborhood and Condition of the Home N=878

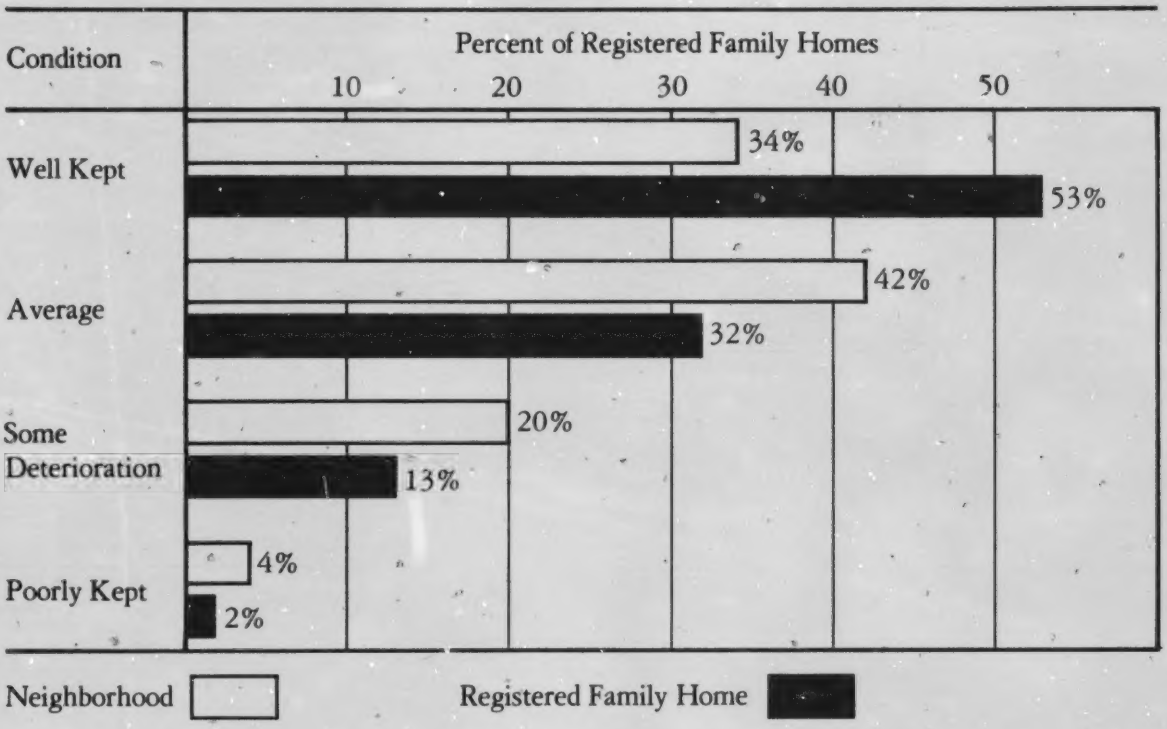


Table 20

Registered Family Homes – Number of Rooms, Not Counting Bathrooms.

Number of Rooms	Frequency	Percentage
3	2	1%
4	68	8%
5	279	32%
6	312	35%
7	150	17%
8	51	6%
9	11	1%
10	6	1%
11	1	1%
	880	

Mean = 5.88

Median = 6

Figure 17

Percent of Registered Family Homes by Number of Bathrooms N=880

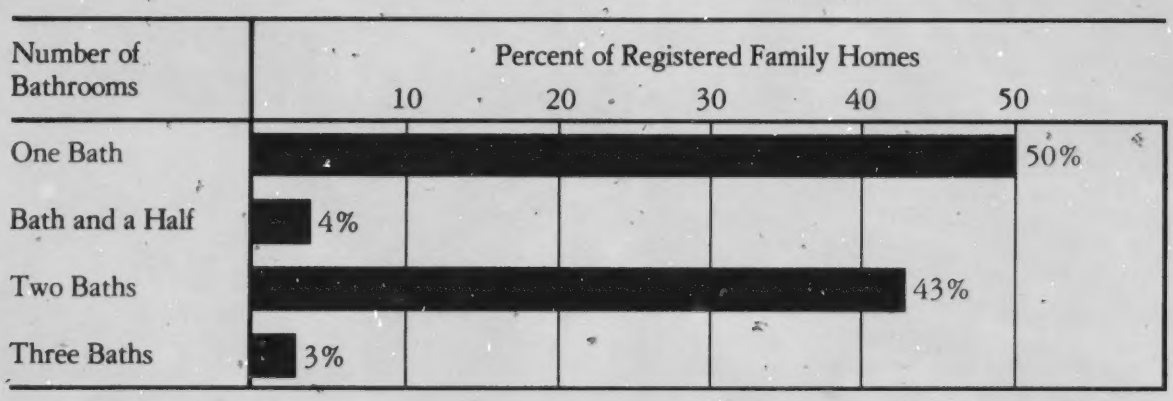


Figure 18

Percent of Registered Family Home Care Givers by Home Ownership Status N=879

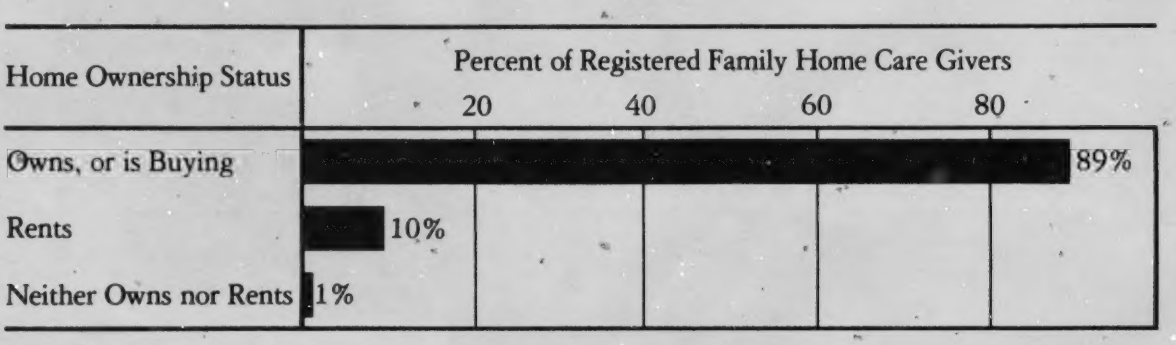


Table 21

Estimated Fair Market Value of the Registered Family Home.

Estimated Value	Frequency	Percentage
Less Than $10,000	40	5%
10,000 to 14,999	82	11%
15,000 to 19,999	161	22%
20,000 to 24,999	133	18%
25,000 to 29,999	124	17%
30,000 to 34,999	77	10%
35,000 to 39,999	60	8%
40,000 to 44,999	30	4%
45,000 to 49,999	22	3%
50,000 and over	13	2%
	742	

4. The Children in Care

The registered family home care providers in the study care for an average of between four and five children, including older brothers and sisters of children in full day care who are cared for before and after school. The children in registered family home care are almost evenly split between boys and girls, and they tend to be very young; 41 percent of the children cared for by our respondents were two years of age or younger. Most of the children are Anglos, and live with both their mother and father. Most of the children in care have been with the particular registered family home care giver for a fairly short period of time – a mean of 15.8 months. This, of course, is partly a function of the young age of most of the children.

Where the care giver knew the occupation of the head of the child's family, the most frequent response was "Professional – Technical." The care giver reported that she knew the parents of about one third of the children before she began caring for them. Parents found out about the availability of family day care from a number of different sources, but the care givers identified the most frequent sources as a mutual friend, other parents with children in care, and published ads. Most of the children live fairly close to the registered home.

Table 22

Total Number of Children in Registered Family Home Care

Number of Children in Care	Frequency	Percentage
0	87	10%
1	52	6%
2	118	13%
3	105	12%
4	109	12%
5	129	15%
6	154	17%
7	45	5%
8	25	3%
9	23	3%
10	17	2%
11	6	1%
12	5	.5%
13	4	.5%
16	1	-
	880	

Mean number of children in care – 4.66 (Does not include 87 registered family homes where no children are currently in care)

Figure 19

Sex of Children in Registered Family Home Care
N = 3,688

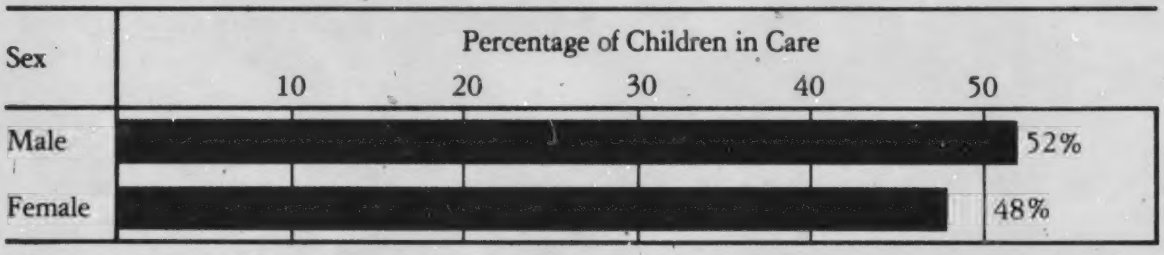


Table 23

Age of Children in Registered Family Home Care

Age	Frequency	Percentage
0-5 months	117	3%
6-11 months	224	6%
1 year	524	14%
2 years	651	18%
3 years	632	17%
4 years	583	16%
5 years	421	11%
6 years	220	6%
7 years	134	4%
8 years	87	2%
9 years	46	1%
10 years of age and older	49	1%
	3,688	

Mean Age = 3 years, four months
Median Age = 3 years

Figure 20

Percentage of Children in Registered Family Home Care by Age N=3,688

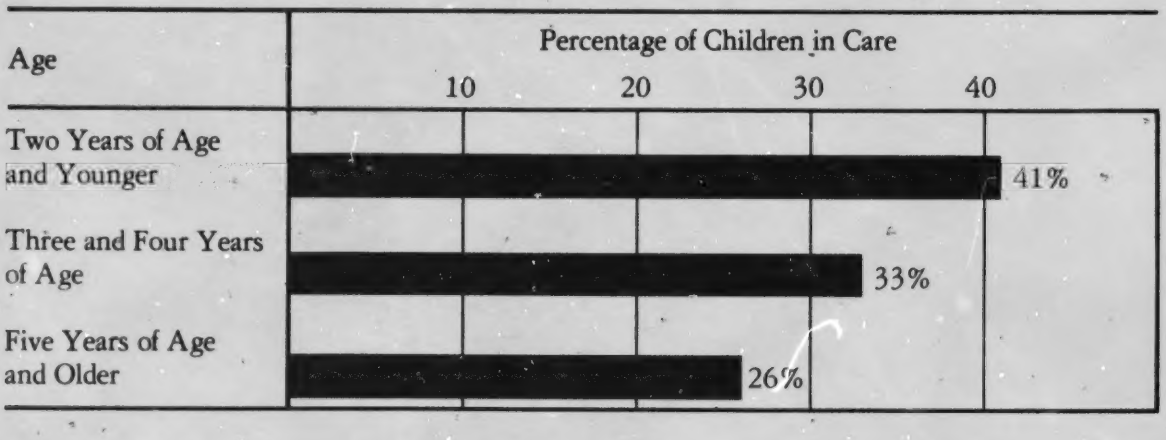


Figure 21

Percentage of Children in Registered Family Home Care by Ethnic Background N=3,678

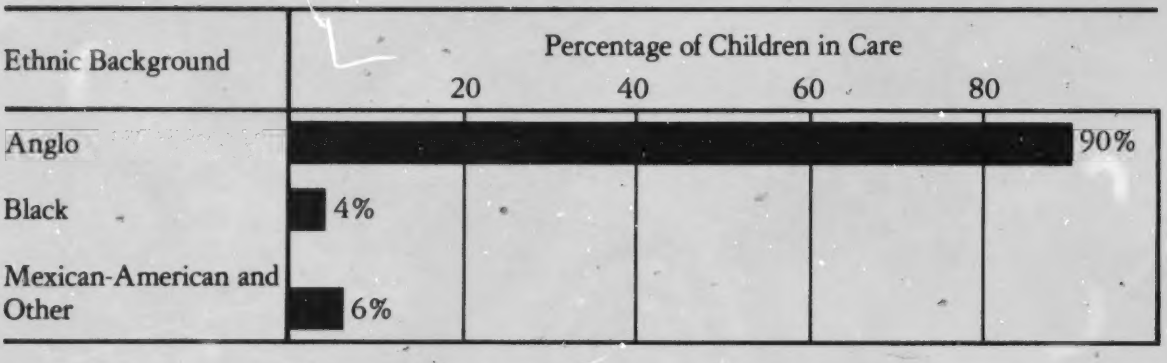


Figure 22

Percent of Children in Registered Family Home Care by Family Structure
N = 3,672

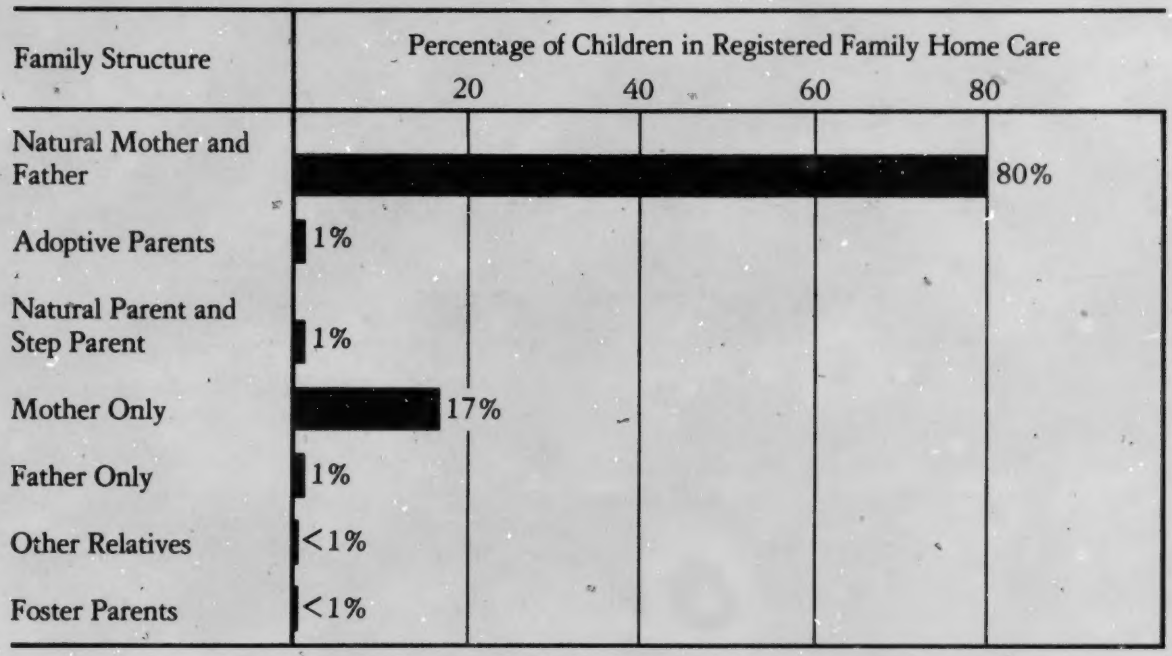


Table 24

Length of Time Children Have Been in Care in This Particular Registered Family Home

Length of Time	Frequency	Percentage
0-12 months	2,294	62%
13 months to 2 years	726	20%
25 months to 3 years	345	9%
37 months to 4 years	185	5%
49 months to 5 years	78	2%
61 months to 6 years	29	1%
Longer than 6 years	31	1%
	3,688	

Figure 23

Percent of Children in Registered Family Home Care by Occupation of Head of Household N = 2,895

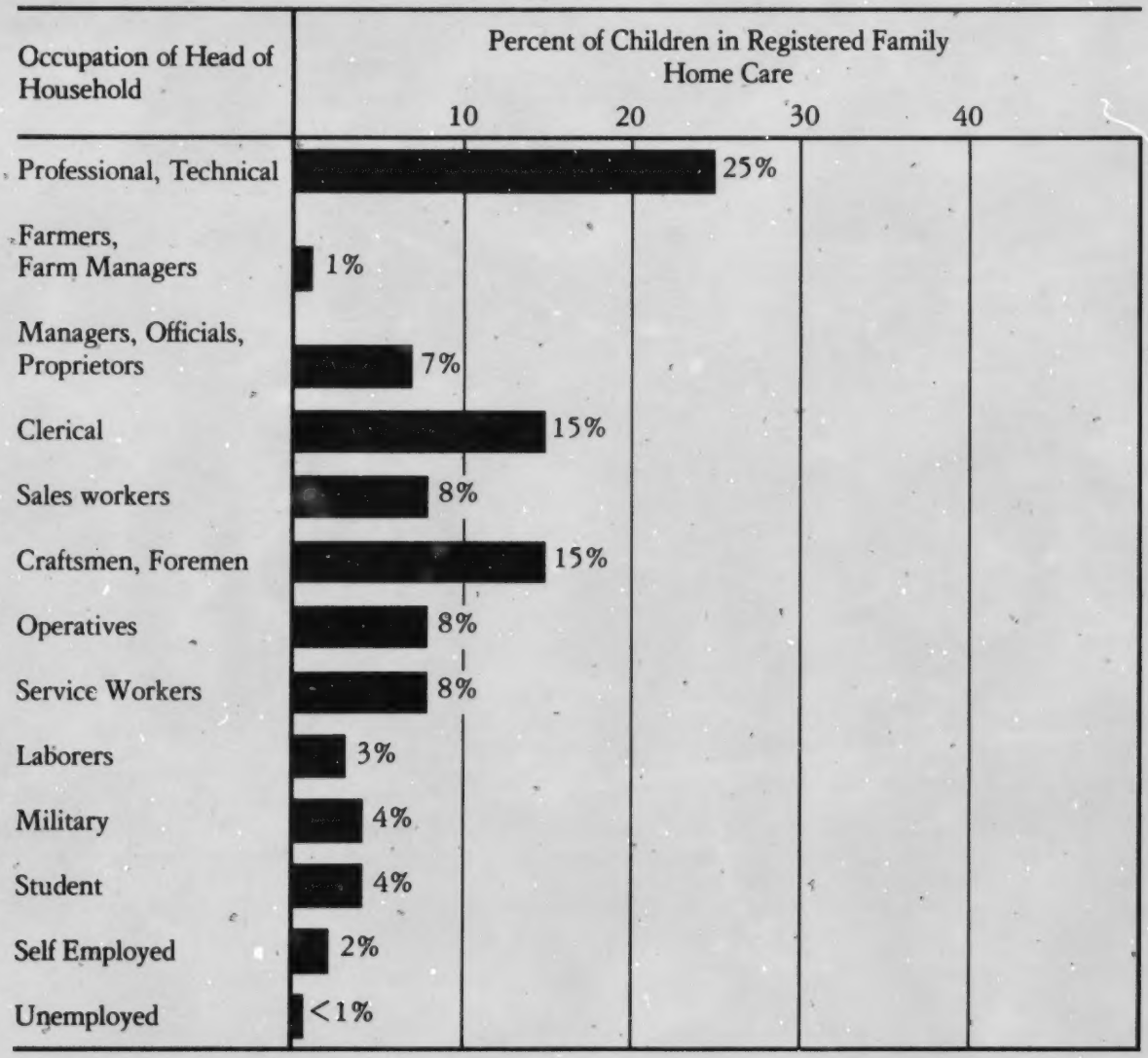
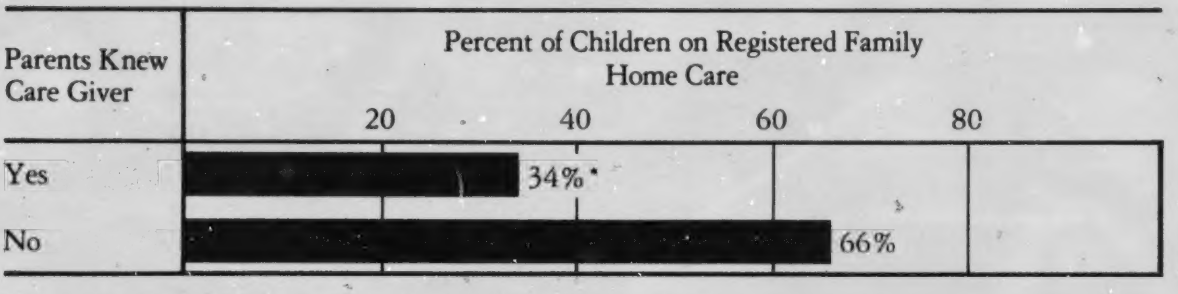


Figure 24

Percent of Children in Registered Family Care Whose Parents Knew the Care Giver Prior to the Family Day Care Arrangement N = 3,684



*In 1 percent of these cases, care giver and parents are kin.

Figure 25

Percent of Children in Registered Family Home Care by Means Parents Were Referred to Care Giver N = 3,688

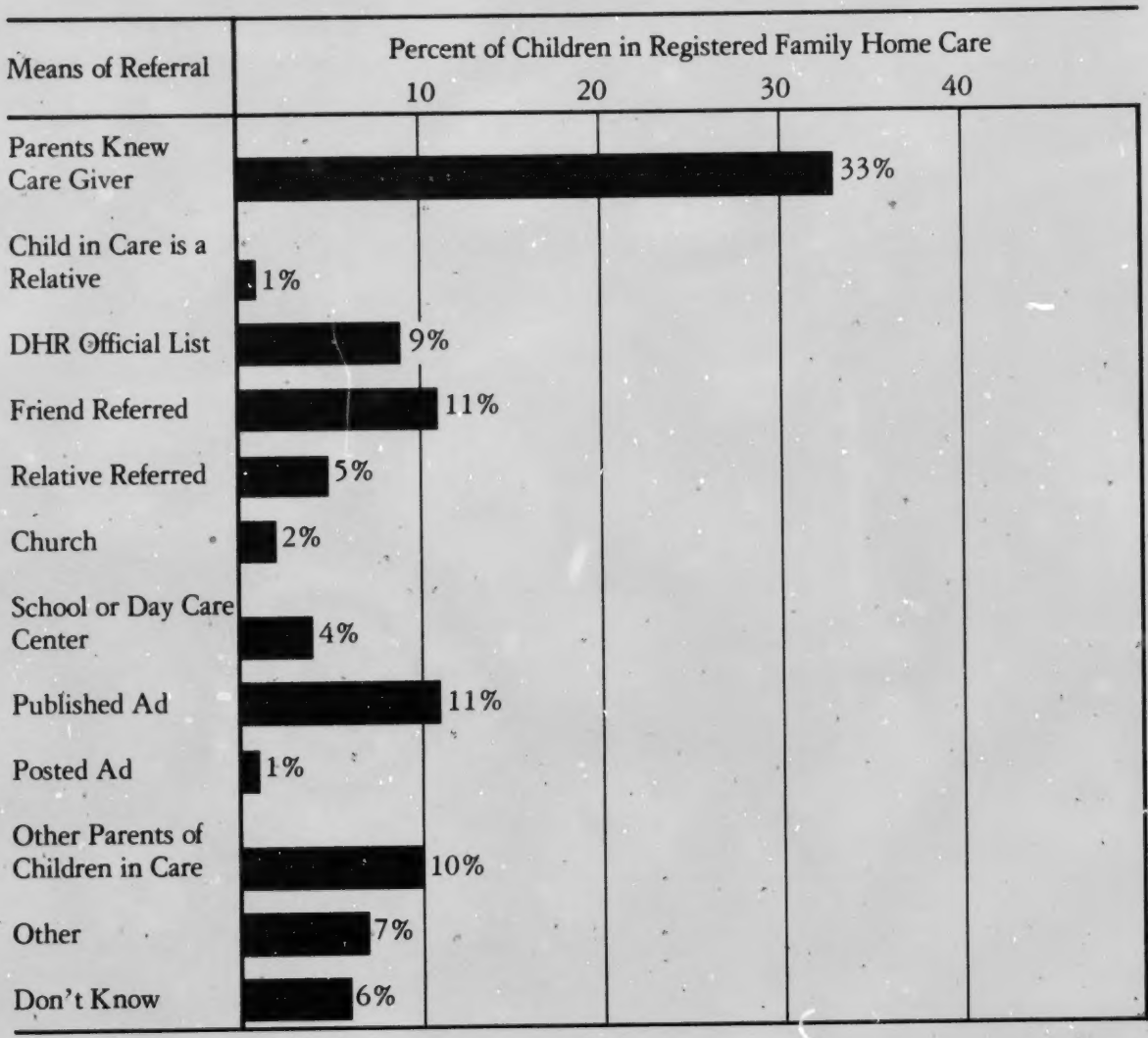
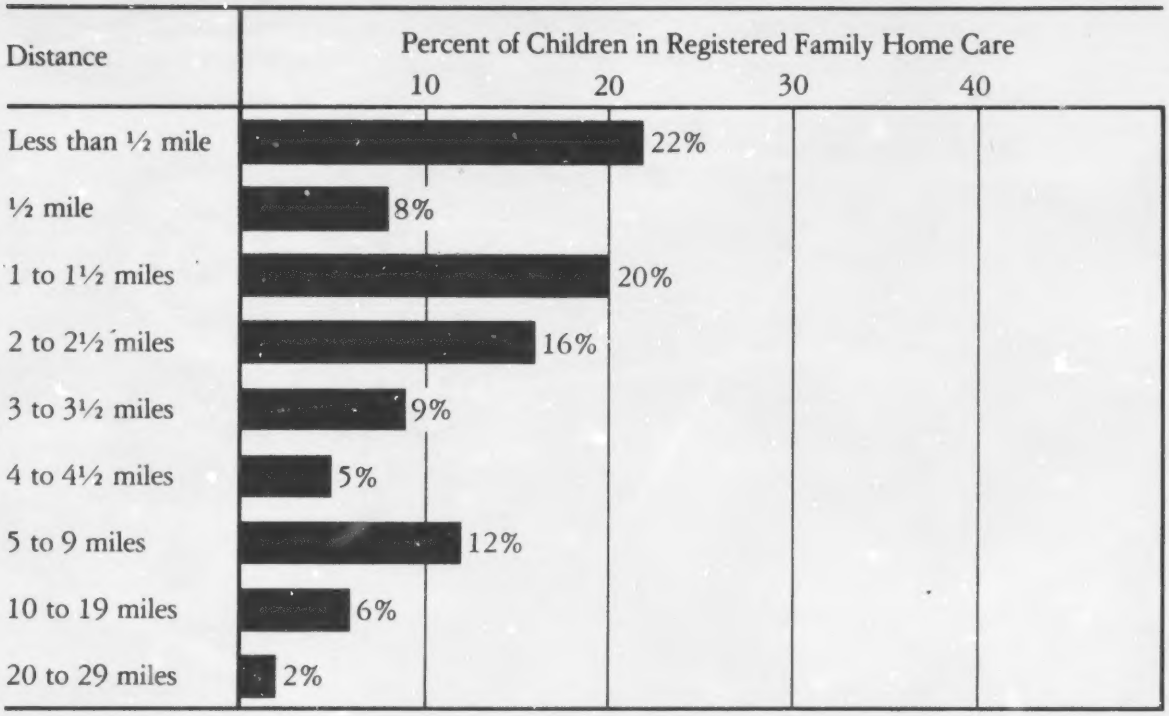


Figure 26

Percent of Children in Registered Family Home Care by Distance from Child's Home to the Registered Family Home N = 3,587



IV

A Comparision of Costs: Licensing and Registration of Family Day Care Homes

Like most public agencies, the Texas Department of Human Resources operates within strict budgetary limits. Programs are funded by the Texas legislature, and, given limited resources and tasks mandated by law, must set defensible priorities and realistic goals and objectives. If the Licensing Branch was to meet its objective of increasing the number of family day homes under regulation and continue to carry out its tasks in other areas of the program with no significant increase in the overall budget, it was necessary to develop a model of registration which would be a substantially less expensive mode of regulation than licensing on a cost per unit basis.

There are large numbers of family day care homes in Texas, compared to day care centers and other forms of group day care. Each family day care home can care for only a small number of children. Graph One illustrates the basis for setting budget priorities within the day care regulation program. As of March 16, 1979 registered family homes accounted for 59 percent of the total number of regulated facilities, but these homes account for only about 13 percent of the total slots for day care in the state. Moreover, there is a large turnover in registered family homes, unlike other regulated child care services. At the time the attitudinal survey was conducted, about one year after registration went into effect, approximately 25 percent of the homes that were in operation January 1, 1976 were no longer operating.

The Michigan study[15] compared costs of registration in two of the experimental counties with the costs of "enriched" licensing in the two other experimental counties and the costs of licensing as currently practiced in two control counties. The four experimental counties, registration and enriched licensing, had costs for staff training, mass media, information, and provider information components that were not included in the control counties.

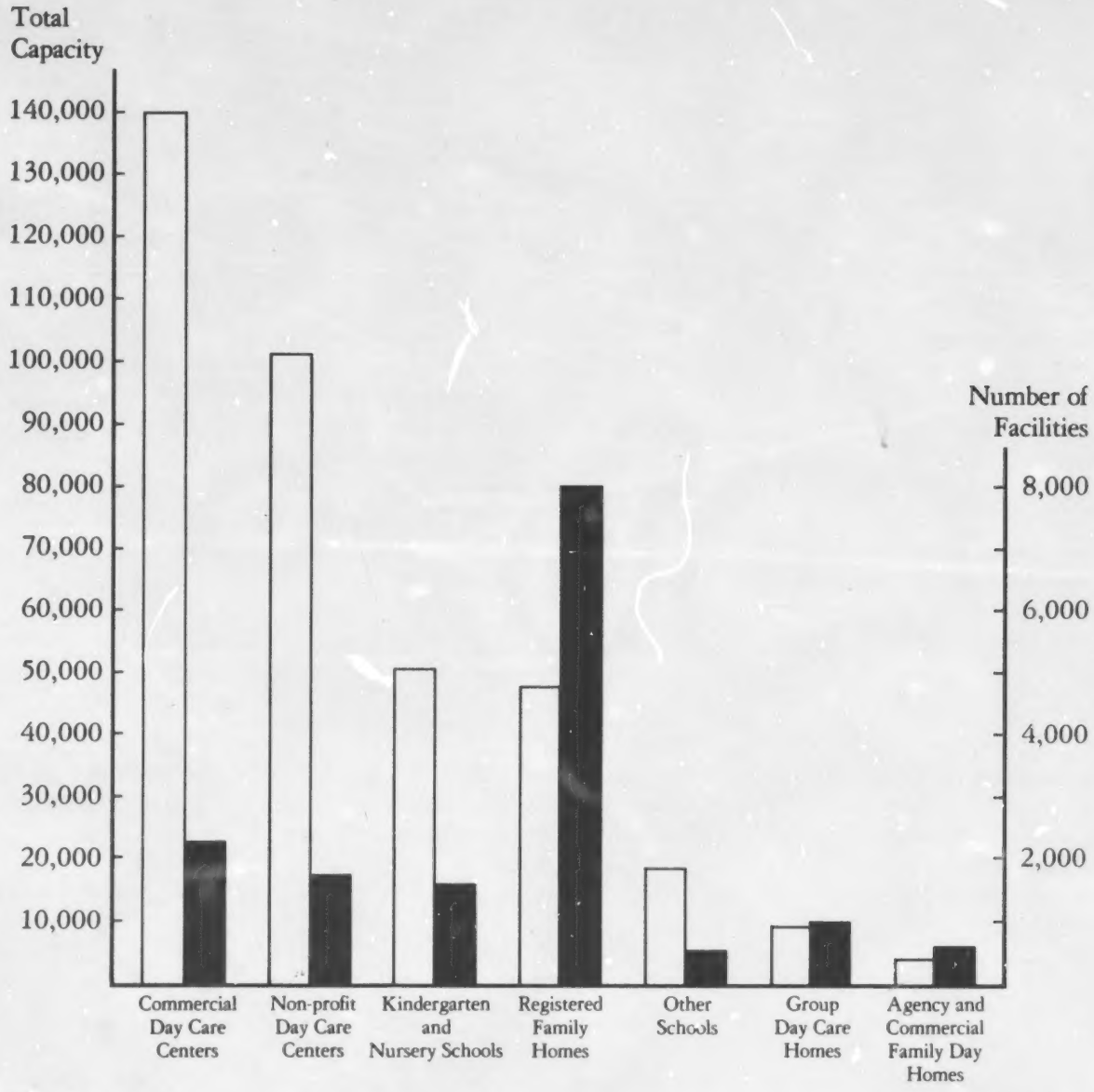
They found that the average costs per quarter per home regulated during the project period were as follows:[16]

Average Quarterly Total Cost Per Home Regulated

Mode of Regulation	Large Counties	Small Counties
Registration	$3.12	$ 7.28
Enriched Licensing	7.91	10.22
Regular Licensing	6.07	9.13

Graph 1:

Day Care Facilities Regulated By The Department of Human Resources March 16, 1979



Using the total costs per quarter from the Michigan study for both large and small counties, and projecting costs over the two year regulatory period, the Michigan project data would be as follows:[17]

Table 1

Total Cost of Registering a Family Day Care Home in Michigan vs. Costs of Enriched and Regular Licensing Over the 24-Month Regulatory Cycle

	Registration	Enriched Licensing	Regular Licensing
Cost	$30.48	$67.68	$51.36

Registration in Michigan is 45 percent of the cost of enriched licensing and 59 percent of the cost of regular licensing.

The Texas study took a different approach from Michigan to analyze the costs of registration and attempt to compare them with the costs of licensing. Texas went statewide with registration when the Child Care Licensing Act, signed in June of 1975, went into effect January 1, 1976. The new law required massive changes that permeated the entire program, and there was no opportunity to collect data on the existing licensing program for family day care. Therefore, it was not possible to compare the costs of the two programs directly.

However, there is a comparable group. The new law created another new category of day care, the group day care home, and mandated licensure as the means of regulation for the category. The group day care home providers care for seven to twelve children for part of the day. Experience with this new category of care shows that it is markedly similar to registered family home care in many respects. The standards for group day home care are less stringent than for day care centers, and probably very similar to those that would be in effect for family day care, if state law required it to be licensed. The same licensing procedures would have applied, in any case. Group day home care is almost always provided in a private home, like registered family home care, though the law does not require it. The staff-child ratio requirements tend to keep the number of children cared for in the group day care home at the lower end of the permitted range. If any infants are in care, a second staff person is required if the full complement of 12 children are present. The economics of paying a second staff person and the demand for care for younger children acts to restrain the number of children in care in group day care homes. Because detailed data were available for registered family home care and licensed group day home care, it was decided to make the comparision on this basis.

In the summer of 1977, the Texas Department of Human Resources Licensing Branch contracted with Price-Waterhouse and Company for the *Licensing Division Work Tasks and Staffing Ratios Study*. Detailed data were collected on a systematic basis identifying and

documenting the activities necessary to carry on the branch's regulatory functions, including the licensing of group day care homes and registering of family day care homes. These time figures became the basis for calculating costs. Because of the way the original Price-Waterhouse data were collected, it was not possible to assign costs by facility type for such things as regulatory travel reimbursement, clerical support, administrative costs within the region, and state office administrative and standards development costs. The costs shown here are directly assignable personnel costs only; it is estimated that the overall costs are probably double what is shown here.

Table 2

Directly Assignable Personnel Costs – Registering a Family Day Care Home and Licensing a Group Day Care Home Over the 24-Month Regulatory Cycle

	Cost to Regulate	
Regulatory Activity	Registered Family Home	Group Day Care Home
Intake	$ 4.00	$ 22.79
Application Process	8.67	32.77
Provisional License	-0-	80.17
Initial Biennial License	-0-	61.31
Registration	24.01	-0-
REGISTRATION OR LICENSING	$ 36.68	$197.04
MONITORING COMPLIANCE	$ 1.57	$103.75
Complaint Investigation	$ 26.72	$ 30.65
Denial/Revocation Procedures	3.93	2.36
Judicial Procedures	.79	2.36
COMPLAINTS, DENIALS, JUDICIAL PROCEDURES	$ 31.44	$ 35.37
Education and Training	$ 10.01	$ 55.81
General Administrative	20.68	111.61
Miscellaneous	3.34	18.08
Administrative Travel	2.00	9.43
TRAINING AND ADMINISTRATIVE	$ 36.03	$194.93
TOTAL 24-MONTH COSTS	$105.72	$531.09

These figures indicate that the cost of registering a family day care home from the point of initial inquiry by the provider through the expiration of the first registration are about 20 percent of the costs of initial licensing of a similar facility for the same time period. The costs of renewing a group day care home license, and the subsequent costs during the time period the license is valid, are substantially lower than the cost of the first biennial license. At the time the Price-Waterhouse study was done, no data were available for registration renewals. Due to the nature of the registration process, it seems likely that the cost of a renewed registration would only be slightly lower than that of a new registration.

The total two-year cost of a renewed group day care home license is $356.65. The cost of registration is 30 percent of this figure, still constituting a substantial savings.

The majority of the savings are due to the smaller numbers of person hours expended in registration procedures as opposed to licensing procedures. In one area of the regulatory process, the handling of complaints, denials, revocations, and judicial actions, the procedures for registered family homes are virtually identical to those for licensed facilities, and this is reflected in the very similar costs in this area for both types of facilities.

Another, but much less important factor, in the cost difference concerns the level of staff performing registration and licensing tasks. All licensing functions are performed by professional level staff with clerical support. Procedures for registration require that professional level staff investigate all complaints and conduct the standard-by-standard evaluations that comprise the sample monitoring program. The level of staff used for routine registration procedures is left to the discretion of the region. The regions have generally opted to use some combination of administrative technician level and clerical level staff for routine procedures.

V

Complaints of Child Abuse and Neglect Against Registered Family Homes

Moving to a type of regulation such as registration, where the child care provider self-certifies compliance with minimum standards, the facility may never be seen by a representative of the regulating agency, and the child care practices may never be observed. This causes a great deal of uneasiness on the part of licensing staff, as well as some professionals in child care and persons in the community. On one hand they are aware that licensing, without massive increases in budget, can only reach a small number of the family day care providers that actually exist in the state. They are aware that the random checks and the prompt investigation of all complaints provides some protection to all the children in care, and this must be balanced against the protection that can be provided with regular supervision but only to a much smaller number of children. One of the biggest problems in accepting registration seems to be the fear of the department sanctioning a family day care arrangement where child abuse or neglect occurs. Accordingly, complaints of child abuse and neglect in family day homes under licensing and registration were compared.

On October 10, 1973, Dolph Briscoe, then Governor of the State of Texas, established the interagency Task Force on Youth Care and Rehabilitation. The purpose of the task force was to upgrade the quality of care and rehabilitation services for Texas children. The Executive Order creating the task force directed it to create an office to investigate complaints regarding the mistreatment of minors. On April 9, 1974, this office was established as the Office of Youth Care Investigation.

Six state agencies report to OYCI all complaints relating to mistreatment of minors that fall within their jurisdiction for investigation. The complaint report is always followed up with a final investigation report and progress reports while the investigation is underway are required for complaints involving death or serious bodily injury.

OYCI defines a "minor" as ". . . any person under the age of eighteen (18) years that is in the custody of an agency, or receiving custodial care in an establishment licensed or under the supervision of an agency, or that is receiving delivery of services from an agency." "Mistreatment of a Minor" is defined as follows:

> "Mistreatment of a Minor" means any willful act of omission or commission which:
>
> (a) constitutes, directly or indirectly, the use of violence, by any means whatsoever, upon a minor's person with the intent to injure or deprive said minor of life; or
>
> (b) encourages, causes, acts in conjunction with, contributes to or tends to corrupt, debase or injure the morals, health or welfare of a minor; or
>
> (c) encourages, causes, acts in conjunction with, or contributes to the neglect of a minor.

The agencies reporting to OYCI are the Texas Department of Human Resources, the Rehabilitation Commission, the Department of Health, Texas Education Agency, the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, and the Texas Youth Council. Each agency has its own internal procedures for

reporting complaints and transmitting investigation reports to OYCI.

When a complaint of child abuse or neglect in a day care facility is received by or referred to day care licensing staff, regional staff immediately contact a state office program management specialist, who completes the "Notification of Suspected Mistreatment of a Minor" form (OYCI) and sends it to the Office of the Governor as quickly as possible. This is followed by a copy of the report of the investigation conducted by licensing staff, and copies of protective service staff and Investigation Division reports, where appropriate. A cover letter is included which explains the outcome of the investigation and the disposition of the complaint.

For the comparison, two six months periods were selected and all complaint reports and investigation reports (including supporting documents) where allegations of child abuse or neglect in a family day care home were made were analyzed. During one period, July 1, 1975, to December 31, 1975, family day care homes in Texas were subject to licensing as "commercial boarding homes." This was defined as a private home, operated for profit, where six or fewer children under the age of 16, unrelated to the provider, were in care for part of the day. During the second period, July 1, 1976, to December 31, 1976, registration for family day care homes was in effect.

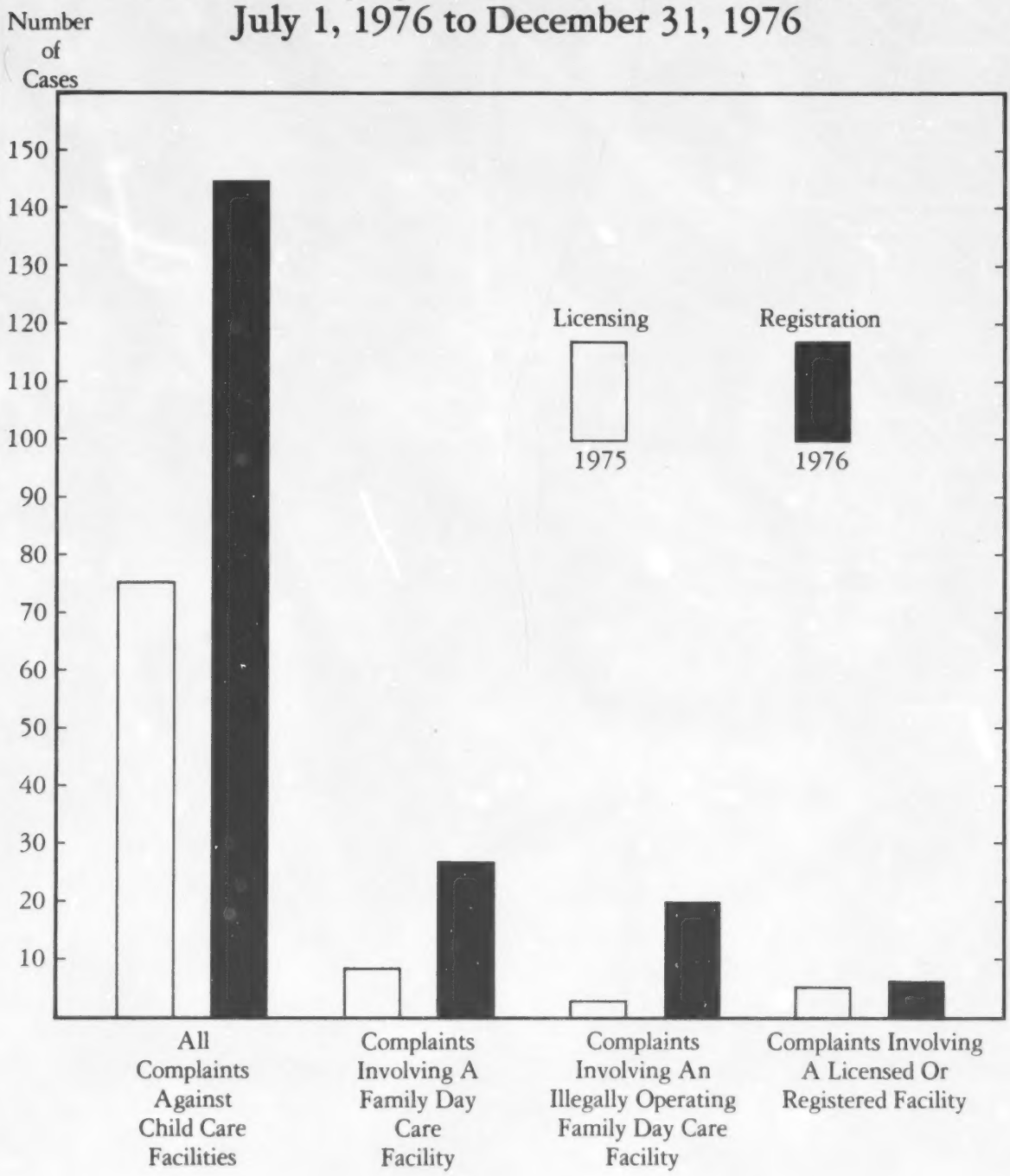
Between July 1, 1975, and December 31, 1975, a total of 75 complaints were received by OYCI. Six of these complaints alleged abuse or neglect in a family day care home; five of the family day care facilities involved were licensed by the department, and one facility was operating illegally (unlicensed). During the period between July 1, 1976, and December 31, 1976, a total of 146 complaints were received by OYCI. Child abuse or neglect in a family day care home was alleged in 26 of these reports, and the facility involved was a home registered with the department in six cases. Twenty of the cases involved an illegally operating (unregistered) family day care home.

The total number of reported complaints of child abuse and neglect in child care facilities increased 95 percent between the 1975 and the 1976 analysis periods. This was due to a combination of increased public awareness of the problem of child abuse and neglect—probably due to the Texas Child Abuse Campaign—and improvements in the reporting system to the Governor's Office. Between the 1975 and 1976 periods, there was a 333 percent increase in the number of complaints involving family day care facilities. Complaints about family day care as a proportion of all complaints increased 125 percent between the two periods. In 1975, eight percent of all complaints involved family day care. In 1976, 18 percent of all complaints involved family day care. This increase, however, is accounted for by the increase in the number of complaints involving illegal (unregulated) family day care operations. Persons involved with a licensed facility, prior to the public awareness campaign on child abuse and neglect, were probably more likely to be aware of the need to make complaints and the channels for making such complaints than the persons involved with unregulated facilities. In Texas, the only area where near 100 percent coverage of facilities subject to regulation has not been attained is family day care. Thus the major impact on public awareness in terms of reporting suspected child abuse and neglect in child care facilities is concerned would be in the area of unregulated family day care. In the 1976 period, complaints against unregulated family day care accounted for 14 percent of all reported complaints. In the 1975 period, complaints against unregulated family day care accounted for only one percent of all reported complaints.

The proportion of all reported complaints of child abuse and neglect in regulated family day care homes dropped between the 1975 and 1976 periods, with seven percent of all complaints involving licensed family day care in the 1975 period and four percent of all complaints involving registered family homes in

Figure 1

Complaints of Child Abuse and Neglect Reported to The Governor's Office July 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975 and July 1, 1976 to December 31, 1976



the 1976 period. The number of cases in the two periods were almost identical, with five complaints reported against licensed family day care homes in 1975 and six complaints reported against registered family homes in 1976.

The number of reported complaints of child abuse and neglect involving child care facilities increased between the 1975 and 1976 periods. The number of regulated family day care facilities increased between these two periods, and it is highly probable that the rates of regulated family day care facilities to unregulated family day care facilities increased also. However, the proportion of all complaints made against regulated family day care facilities dropped between the 1975 and 1976 periods. This probably only indicates that those family day care homes most likely to come under any kind of regulation are also less likely to have situations occur leading to allegations of child abuse and neglect. We can reasonably conclude that registration is no more ineffective (or effective, probably) in preventing child abuse and neglect than licensing in family day care homes. One of our respondents said it better when she commented on the child abuse and neglect question in the attitudinal survey; "Most day mothers would never think of deliberately hurting a child, and the few that would, wouldn't be stopped by visits from the Welfare."

The total number of complaints of child abuse and neglect made against family day care homes is small, but investigation was more likely to result in a finding that the complaint was valid if the facility was unregulated. During both time periods, there were no valid complaints of severe physical abuse or sexual abuse made against regulated family day care facilities. Complaints during both time periods indicated that situations where children were in imminent danger were limited to unregulated family day care facilities.

VI

Compliance With The Minimum Standards For Registered Family Homes

Introduction

Licensing Branch procedures require that a random sample of registered family homes in each region be selected each fiscal year for a standard-by-standard evaluation. This consists of an unannounced inspection visit by a day care licensing representative during which the facility is checked for compliance with each standard in the "Minimum Standard for Registered Family Homes."

The purpose of the sample monitoring program is to determine, within the budgetary constraints of the overall licensing program, whether or not registered family homes are meeting the minimum standards to an acceptable degree under a registration program which relies on self-certification of compliance at the time of registration and continued compliance through a combination of provider cooperation and parental and community monitoring. The sample monitoring program also serves to identify those standards which are most frequently violated, providing direction for educational efforts on the part of the licensing program, and a check for the effectiveness of these efforts. For example, it has been determined from the sample monitoring program that the requirement for the registered family home care giver to maintain complete immunization records for each child in care is one of the minimum standards most frequently found in violation. A letter from the director of licensing has been sent to each registered family home care giver pointing out the problem and urging cooperation. A newsletter which will be sent to each care giver has been prepared which includes an article on the importance of ensuring that immunizations have been completed for all children and an article that gives practical advice on how to maintain simple records. Compliance achieved with these standards will be determined in subsequent inspections of samples of registered family homes and this will provide a measure of the effectiveness of these educational efforts.

In the Michigan study, a random sample of registered homes was chosen each month for investigation for compliance. Each registrant was given advance notice of the spot check.[18] They found that in the registration counties, a larger percentage of homes violated the rules than in the licensing counties. However, when comparing number of rules violated in homes that were not in compliance, fewer rules were violated in the registration counties (two to five) than in the licensing counties (seven to 17). The most frequently violated rules were the requirements for physician and TB statements and emergency authorization for health care for children.[19]

Procedures

Budgetary constraints limit the sample monitoring program in Texas to a five percent sample of all registered family homes each fiscal year. At this time, one percent samples without replacement are chosen five times a year, stratified on a regional basis. To gear up for the program, which officially started at the beginning of fiscal year 1977-1978 (September 1, 1977), a one percent sample was selected in July, 1977 and another in August, 1977. For fiscal year 1977-1978, one percent

Table 1

Results of Sample Standard-by-Standard Evaluations of Registered Family Homes October, 1977 to March, 1979

Inspection Period	Total Number of Registered Family Homes	Number of Homes in Sample	Percentage of Homes with 0-5 Rule Violations	Percentage of Homes in Complete Compliance	Mean Number of Violations	Median Number of Violations	Range
October, 1977	5,160	51	92%	37%	1.9	1	0-11
January, 1978	5,399	53	96%	37%	1.7	1	0- 7
March, 1978	5,679	58	81%	31%	2.8	2.5	0-12
May, 1978	6,164	61	91%	22%	2.3	2	0- 9
July, 1978	6,480	66	91%	38%	2.1	2	0-10
Fiscal Year 1978	Average 5,776	289	90%	33%	2.2	2	0-12
October, 1978	6,865	84	88%	29%	2.4	2	0- 9
January, 1979	8,085	82	92%	25%	2.6	2	0-15
March, 1979	7,247	84	88%	31%	2.4	2	0-12
Fiscal Year 1979 to Date	Average 7,399	250	90%	29%	2.4	2	0-15

Table 2

Standards Found Most Frequently in Violation in Sample Standard-By-Standard Evaluations of Registered Family Homes

Standard	Inspection Period	Number of Homes in Violation	Percentage of Homes in Sample in Violation	Percent of All Violations
Immunization Records	October, 1977	23	45%	23%
	January, 1978	19	36%	22%
	March, 1978	28	48%	17%
	May, 1978	30	49%	21%
	July, 1978	29	44%	21%
	Fiscal Year 1978	129	45%	20%
	October, 1978	35	42%	18%
	January, 1979	37	45%	18%
	March, 1979	40	48%	20%
	Fiscal Year 1979 to Date	112	45%	18%
	October, 1977 to March, 1979	241	45%	19%
Emergency Medical Care Forms	October, 1977	14	27%	14%
	January, 1978	15	28%	17%
	March, 1978	26	45%	16%
	May, 1978	21	34%	15%
	July, 1978	19	29%	14%
	Fiscal Year 1978	95	33%	15%
	October, 1978	23	27%	12%
	January, 1979	28	34%	13%
	March, 1979	25	30%	12%
	Fiscal Year 1979 to Date	76	30%	12%
	October, 1977 to March, 1979	171	32%	14%

Table 2 Page 2

Standard	Inspection Period	Number of Homes in Violation	Percentage of Homes in Sample in Violation	Percent of All Violations
Family TB Tests	October, 1977	14	27%	14%
	January, 1978	16	30%	18%
	March, 1978	31	53%	19%
	May, 1978	26	43%	19%
	July, 1978	25	38%	18%
	Fiscal Year 1978	112	39%	18%
	October, 1978	31	37%	16%
	January, 1979	37	45%	18%
	March, 1979	29	35%	14%
	Fiscal Year 1979 to Date	97	39%	16%
	October, 1977 to March, 1979	209	39%	17%
Annual Fire Inspection	October, 1977	11	22%	11%
	January, 1978	13	25%	15%
	March, 1978	17	29%	10%
	May, 1978	17	28%	12%
	July, 1978	18	27%	13%
	Fiscal Year 1978	76	26%	12%
	October, 1978	18	21%	9%
	January, 1979	12	15%	6%
	March, 1979	21	25%	10%
	Fiscal Year 1979 to Date	51	20%	8%
	October, 1977 to March, 1979	127	24%	10%

Table 2 Page 3

Standard	Inspection Period	Number of Homes in Violation	Percentage of Homes in Sample in Violation	Percent of All Violations
Annual Sanitation Inspection	October, 1977	11	22%	11%
	January, 1978	9	17%	10%
	March, 1978	20	34%	12%
	May, 1978	19	31%	14%
	July, 1978	17	26%	12%
	Fiscal Year 1978	76	26%	12%
	October, 1978	18	21%	9%
	January, 1979	13	16%	6%
	March, 1979	21	25%	10%
	Fiscal Year 1979 to Date	52	21%	9%
	October, 1977 to March, 1979	128	24%	10%

samples were selected in October, 1977 and January, March, May, and July, 1978. In some regions, a one percent sample consists of so few homes that no conclusions can be drawn concerning program performance in that region. Beginning with fiscal year

Table 3

Percentage of All Violations Accounted For By Selected Standards

Standard	Fiscal Year 1978	Fiscal Year 1979 to Date	October, 1977 to March, 1979
Immunication Records	20%	18%	19%
Emergency Medical Care Forms	15%	12%	14%
Family TB Tests	18%	16%	17%
Annual Fire Inspections	12%	8%	10%
Annual Sanitation Inspections	12%	9%	10%
TOTAL	77%	63%	70%

1978-1979, the policy became that a one percent sample or five homes, whichever was greater, would be randomly selected for each region five times each fiscal year.

A current list of registered family homes for each region is computer generated prior to the selection of each one percent sample. As each sample is selected, those registered family homes already included in a sample during the fiscal year are dropped from the sampling frame. Each time a sample is selected, homes which have been registered since the previous sample was chosen are included on the new listing. Thus, no registered family home is inspected more than once during any one fiscal year, and any home registered during the fiscal year has a known probability of being included in samples chosen after the date of registration.

A substitute registration family home is randomly chosen for each home in the sample at the time the sample is selected. The substitute is inspected only when the sample registered family home is no longer in operation. Samples are chosen by state office staff; a list is sent to regional staff, who perform the inspections; and a copy of the completed standard-by-standard evaluation form is returned to state office.

At the time a home is registered, the cover letter which accompanies the registration materials explains that the registered family home may be visited and inspected, without prior notice, if the home is chosen as part of a sample. Inspection visits are always unannounced.

When noncompliance is found in the sample investigations, the same procedures are followed with registered family homes as with licensed facilities. To date, no sample inspection has disclosed conditions placing children in immediate peril. Should this occur, the same procedures used for licensed facilities, to immediately remove the children in care from danger, would apply. For other violations, the care giver is notified in writing of the specifics of noncompliance, given a time limit for coming into compliance, and re-evaluated after the expiration of the time limit. Revocation procedures are used for registration in the same manner as for licensed facilities when necessary.

The registered family home care giver has the right to request waivers or variances on standards, the right to request an administrative review, and the right to request suspension instead of revocation. The revocation of registration may also be appealed.

Conclusions

One of the most striking conclusions to be drawn from analysis of the one percent sample standard-by-standard evaluations is the consistency of the findings across inspections. About 90 percent of the homes inspected had five or fewer rule violations out of a possible 30; about 30 percent of the homes inspected were in complete compliance with all standards; and five standards account for about 70 percent of all rule violations.

The five standards which account for most of the rule violatons—maintenance of an immunization record for each child, completion by the parent and maintenance at the facility of an emergency medical care form for each child, TB testing and maintenance of findings for each family member, and annual fire and sanitation inspections with maintenance of findings at the facility—have the following characteristics in common:

- These requirements cannot be met solely by action on the part of the care giver. (However, where local fire and/or sanitation inspections are not available, the requirement can be met by the care giver's completion of a department-supplied checklist form.)
- Each standard requires record keeping.
- The requirements are *indirectly* related to the health, safety, and welfare of the children in care.

VII

Content – Value Analysis of Spontaneous Comments

Introduction

When the survey instrument was designed, the decision was made to use only closed-ended questions, asking the respondent to select her answer from among a list provided. This had the advantage of greater uniformity of responses and easier processing. The chief shortcoming of closed-ended questions is that the responses are, by definition, structured by the designer of the questionnaire. When collecting data about attitudes, the use of closed-ended questions precludes the expression of the respondent's intensity and does not allow for qualifications and exceptions the respondent may wish to make. In hopes of capturing some of this elusive material, and perhaps gaining more insight into providers' feelings about the regulation of family day care, interviewers for the study were instructed to write down any comments made by the respondents as they considered and answered each question. In addition, at the end of each interview, the following statement was read by the interviewer: "Thank you very much for your help in this survey. Is there anything else you'd like to tell me about your experience in family day care or your contacts with the department? Do you have any questions about the survey?" These comments are the data discussed in this chapter.

Some respondents commented at great length. Some completed interviews contained as many as four handwritten pages of comments, while others had no comments at all. Most completed interviews included at least some comments. All interviewers received the same instructions, but some interviewers consistently collected more spontaneous comments than others. There is no way to determine if this was the result of some interviewers building up a better rapport with the respondents than others, and eliciting more comments, or if some interviewers were simply more conscientious in recording comments. Also to be taken into consideration are the different circumstances under which respondents were interviewed. Interviews were scheduled at the convenience of the respondent; some chose to be interviewed after the working day was over while others scheduled the interview during work hours. It was inevitable that some interviews were under time constraints for the respondent and/or for the interviewer—who often had appointments or other duties scheduled—while others were not. This undoubtedly affected the volume and perhaps the content of spontaneous communication, but no controls were built into the collection process for this. In addition, even if all other circumstances are held consistent, individual respondents can be expected to differ in the amount and content of volunteered material for reasons unrelated to their attitudes and beliefs about the survey, the regulation of family day care, or the Department's child care regulation program in general.

The data, then, consisted of all comments made by respondents and recorded by the interviewers. Because of the constraints outlined above, it cannot be concluded that this material is representative of the attitudes and beliefs of the respondents.

Method

A form of content analysis, value analysis, was the method chosen. Content analysis has been defined as "a research technique for the objective, systematic, and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication."[20]

The unit of content analysis chosen was the theme or assertion. This is defined as ". . . a simple sentence . . . an assertion about a subject matter."[21] In value analysis, each theme or assertion is coded in terms of a referent, which is the person or group about which the respondent is speaking, a value symbol which corresponds to the goal and value judgment explicitly stated in the material or clearly implied by it, and a verb symbol which expresses the relationship between the referent and the value symbol.

Wayne A. Danielson, Ph.D., then Dean of the Communications Department of the University of Texas at Austin and a nationally recognized expert in content analysis, was retained as a consultant for this phase of the research project. He worked first with key members of the project staff to develop the general analysis plan, identify relevant goals, value judgments, and referent groups, design training for the graduate students who were assigned to perform the actual coding of comments, and modify an existing computer program for handling the resulting coded comments. Dr. Danielson led the coder training, and continued to assist project staff with all aspects of the data analysis.

After training, coder reliability on the actual material to be coded was tested. Code books, prepared by project staff and approved by Dr. Danielson were distributed to the coding team. Three practice sets of comments and a final test set were compiled. Each set consisted of 50 different statements or assertions taken verbatim from the recorded comments. The "correct" codes were determined by project staff and approved by Dr. Danielson. Each member of the coding team completed practice group one individually. Two groups, three persons each, then formed to discuss the individual coding and come to a consensus. The consensus was then compared to the "correct" codes. This training procedure was repeated with the second practice set. The coders were then issued practice set three to complete individually prior to the next training session. At the next session, a final test set was administered, practice set three checked, and reliability coefficients computed. All coding output was checked by project staff as a further quality control measure.

Codes

Only a small amount of the material contained in the spontaneous comments was "uncodable" in that it didn't refer to groups, persons, value judgements, or goals relevant to the study. This material was recorded separately by the coders and checked by project staff for agreement that it was uncodable.

Each statement or assertion was coded to indicate a *referent,* who or what the statement was about, a value *symbol* to indicate the belief or attitude expressed by the statement, and a *verb symbol* to indicate the relationship between the referent and the value symbol. Codes and their definitions were developed using White's typology as a basis, and modifying it for the purposes of this study.[22]

The following tables show the symbols used in the coding of the spontaneous comments from the study with brief definitions.

Table 1

Codes Used for Referents in The Value Analysis of Spontaneous Comments

Definition supplied to coders: Referents are symbols representing persons, groups, or subjects actually discussed in the material.

Referent	Code	Definition
Respondent	ME	Person responding to questionnaire
Children	CH	Persons under 18 years of age
Parents	PA	Persons having managing conservatorship of children
Department of Public Welfare*	DPW	Department of Public Welfare
Licensing Representatives	LR	All day care licensing representatives
Providers in General	PR	All persons providing child care in day care centers, group day care homes, and registered family homes
Day Care Center – Provider	DP	Directors of profit and/or non-profit day care centers, center personnel, and center facilities
Registered Family Home	RFH	Family day care homes, in home care for six or fewer children
Church	CU	All churches that provide day care services for children
Standards	SD	Sets of rules developed and issued by DPW which must be met by those providing day care services for children
Monitoring	MT	All in-person inspections, checks, and visits by DPW staff to day care facilities
Regulation	RGL	All aspects of enforcement, includes licensing and registration
Licensing	LC	The process and/or concept of granting a license to a child care facility or child-placing agency
Registration	REG	The process and/or concept of granting a registration document to a family day care home

*Now the Department of Human Resources

Table 1 Page 2

Referent	Code	Definition
Consultation	CN	The process of providing education and/or information to child care providers which goes beyond minimum standards
General Public	GP	General population, statements about society in general
Government	GO	Government in general – a broader concept than DPW

Table 2

Codes Used for Values in The Value Analysis of Spontaneous Comments

Definition supplied to Coders: A value is a quality, goal, or ideal that is desirable and has intrinsic worth. An agreed upon "good" in society.

Value	Code	Definition
Independence	I	Freedom, liberty; not being dominated, dictated, or interfered with
Quality Child Care	Q	Success in providing child care, achievement in providing child care
Dominance	DO	Power, authority, leadership, influence
Recognition	R	Respect, prestige, status, rank; class position, and the external criteria of class position: "good" family, living in a "good" area, etc.
Morality	M	Good in a moral sense; right vs. wrong, conscience
Justice	J	Equality, fairness, equal opportunity under the law
Obedience	OB	Complying with authority, compliance with standards, following rules and regulations
Giving	G	Generosity, acting in the interest of others, taking care of others

Table 2 Page 2

Value	Code	Definition
Giving Knowledge	GK	Teaching, guiding, educating
Group Unity	U	Identifying with a group, public participation, peer pressure, action by a group
Determination	D	Intensity or tenacity, strictness, hardness, toughness
Safety	S	Physical security, no physical danger
Safety of Children	SCH	Physical safety for children
Child Abuse	'SCH	Lack of safety for children
Emotional Security	SE	Absence of nonphysical types of fear
Practicality	P	Realistic adaptation of ends to means. Useful, convenient, effective, economical
Knowledge	K	Facts, logic, wisdom, understanding, education, thinking, planning
Carefulness	C	Caution, prudence, moderation
Value-in-General	V	Good, nice, fine, general approval. In the interest of a given group
Love	L	Love and companionship ideally given to children by providers as substitute parents
Creative Self-Expression	CR	Imagination, fantasy, creative making of things, creative play
Cleanliness	CL	Absence of dirt, refuse, etc.
Likeness	LI	Being like others, in general conformity
Tolerance	T	Accepting, tolerant, not rigid
Economic carefulness	EC	Being careful with money, funds. Getting value for what you spend

Table 3

Codes Used for Verbs in The Value Analysis of Spontaneous Comments

Definition supplied to coders: VERB – In the simple sentence construction of value analysis, the verb links the referent and the value. The verb denotes a mode of being, action, or what is needed or seems inevitable in the future.

Verb	Symbol	Definition
Lacks	≠	Lacks, does not have, expresses a negative frustration
Wants (Of Others)	((Left Parenthesis)	Someone else's desires. The wants of referents other than the respondent
Leads to	— (Dash)	Causes, leads to, a means-end relationship
Should	$ (Dollar Sign)	Should have, should possess, should be
Has, Have	* (Asterisk)	Has, have – the possession or enjoyment of a value

Table 4 gives examples of the way actual comments were coded, and provides the literal translation of the codes.

Table 4
Content Analysis

Comment	Code	Translation
It's important to check those homes.	MT * V	Monitoring has value.
If I have to be licensed, everyone should be licensed.	RGL $ J	Regulations should be just (i.e., applied equally).
If you love children, you'll take good care of them.	L CH – Q	Love of children leads to quality care.
I really don't know anything about registration.	ME ≠ K REG	I lack knowledge about registration.
I think those homes want the department to stay out.	RFH (I	Registered family homes want independence.
The department needs to publicize this—to tell the parents about their responsibilities.	DPW $ GK PA	The department should give knowledge to parents.
If nobody's checking the homes, the children could get hurt.	≠ MT – ≠ SCH	Lack of monitoring leads to lack of safety for children.

Results

A total of 3,631 coded statements were extracted from the recorded comments.

Table 5
Coded Statements By Respondent Group

Respondent Group	Total Number of Coded Statements	Total Number of Respondents in Category	Average Number of Comments Per Respondent
Non-profit Day Care Center Directors	784	414	1.9
Commercial Day Care Center Directors	1,100	601	1.8
Group Day Care Home Directors	150	72	2.1
Registered Family Home Care Givers	1,597	880	1.8
	3,631		

These coded statements by respondent groups are included in Appendix III.

The coded statements were categorized in terms of what attitudes were expressed by the respondents towards the concept of registration, regulation of day care in general, and in terms of how the respondents appear to perceive other's concern for children. This categorization eliminated 972 comments, as shown in Table Two of Appendix III.

Table Six summarizes the number of coded statements by attitude expressed and category of day care provided. A chi square analysis was performed on the data indicating statistically significant differences

Table 6

Coded Statements in Value Analysis By Attitude Expressed And Category of Day Care Provided

Attitude	Category of Care: Non-profit Day Care Center Directors		Commercial Day Care Center Directors		Group Day Care Home Directors		Registered Family Home Care Givers		TOTAL	
Positive attitudes towards the concept of registration	39	7.7%	51	5.9%	12	11.9%	150	12.6%	252	9.5%
Negative attitudes towards the concept of registration	85	16.8%	252	29.1%	24	23.7%	84	7.1%	445	16.8%
Positive attitudes towards regulation of day care in general	246	48.5%	316	36.5%	47	46.5%	570	48.1%	1,179	44.3%
Negative attitudes towards regulation of day care in general	64	12.6%	138	16.0%	14	13.9%	181	15.3%	397	14.9%
Positive perception of others' concern for children in general	16	3.2%	30	3.5%	2	2.0%	86	7.2%	134	5.0%
Negative perception of others' concern for children in general	57	11.2%	78	9.0%	2	2.0%	115	9.7%	252	9.5%
	507		865		101		1,186		2,659	

$\chi^2_{15df} = 225.5, p < .001$

Conclusions

One of the issues of concern in the attitudinal survey was the validity of the responses to the attitude questions. In essence, did the survey measure what it was supposed to measure? One way of establishing validity is to compare results obtained by one method with the results obtained using a different measure of the same variable. If the answers to the closed-ended attitude questions on the survey questionnaire correspond with the results of the value analysis of spontaneous comments, it is reasonable to conclude that the attitude survey results are valid.

Table Six shows that the attitudes expressed in spontaneous comments differ significantly according to the type of day care provided by the respondent. The survey of attitudes showed that the majority of registered family home care givers believe registration is preferable to licensing as a method of regulating family day home care while most licensed day care providers believe that licensing is preferable. The value analysis showed that the registered family home care giver was least likely to make a negative comment about registration of all respondent groups, and most likely to make a positive comment. The attitudes towards registration expressed by the licensed providers were more likely to be negative.

In the attitude survey, the majority of respondents in all groups believed that the department should check all kinds of day care, generally agreeing that the department does have a legitimate role in day care regulation, whether it is through registration or licensing. The value analysis showed that a high percentage of all comments from all groups expressed a positive attitude towards the regulation of day care in general. This is reinforced by the fact that "monitoring has value" was the most frequently recorded statement.

In the attitudinal survey, registered family home care givers showed more confidence than other groups in parental assumption of monitoring responsibilities. In the value analysis, registered family home care givers were more likely to make a comment categorized as expressing a positive perception of others' (including parents) concern for children in general than other care givers, though they were not less likely to make a negative comment.

If those statements categorized as expressing positive and negative perceptions of others' concern for children by referent are separated out of Table Two (Appendix III), it can be concluded that registered family home care givers are much more likely than directors of licensed day care centers to make statements categorized as positive perception of parents' concern for children and much less likely to make statements categorized as negative perception. A chi square analysis performed on the data resulted in $\chi^2 = 49$, $df = 15$, $p < .001$.

Among the ten most frequent comments (Table Eight), there are statistically significant differences by respondent group. Registered family home care providers are less likely than other groups to make an assertion implying regulation should be the same for everyone, but more likely to make statements coded as "Registered family homes should have inspections," "Parents should have the final authority in choosing day care," and "Registration is, in general, a good thing."

Tables Nine and Ten present the ranked frequencies of coded statements by category of respondent. The most frequently occurring coded statement for commercial day care center directors was "Regulation should be the same for everyone." While this was the fourth most frequent for non-profit day care center directors, it does not appear among the most frequent statements for registered family home care givers, supporting conclusions based on

Table 7

Coded Statements in Value Analysis Categorized As Expressing Positive and Negative Perceptions of Other's Concern for Children by Referent and Type of Care Provided by Respondent

Attitude	Number of Coded Statements: Respondent Group — Non-profit Day Care Center Directors	Commercial Day Care Center Directors	Group Day Care Home Directors	Registered Family Home Care Givers	TOTAL
Most people are concerned about the welfare of children	2 2%	0	0	5 2%	7 2%
Most people are not concerned about the welfare of children	5 7%	2 2%	0	3 1%	10 3%
Parents, in general, choose day care wisely	7 10%	18 17%	2 50%	63 31%	90
Parents, in general, do not choose day care wisely	47 64%	69 64%	0	80 40%	196
Most day care is good, and most providers give good care	7 10%	12 11%	0	18 10%	37
Most day care is not good and most providers do not give good care	5 7%	7 6%	2 50%	32 16%	46
	73	108	4	201	386

Table 8

Coded Statements Resulting Most Frequently From Value Analysis by Respondent Group

Code	Translation	Non-profit Day Care Center Directors		Commercial Day Care Center Directors		Group Day Care Home Directors		Registered Family Home Care Givers		TOTAL
MT • V	Monitoring, in general, is a good thing.	30	14%	81	19%	9	14%	100	18%	220
RFH $ MT	Registered family homes should have inspections.	34	15%	53	12%	5	8%	117	21%	209
RGL $ J	Regulation should be the same for everyone.	28	12%	129	29%	19	29%	29	5%	205
PA ≠ C	Parents aren't cautious or prudent.	30	14%	63	14%	9	14%	58	10%	160
DPW • V	The Department of Public Welfare, in general , does a good job.	40	18%	38	9%	9	14%	68	12%	155
PA $ DO	Parents should be the final authority in choosing day care.	9	4%	14	3%	4	6%	53	9%	80
REG • V	Registration is, in general, a good thing.	12	5%	14	3%	3	4%	47	8%	76
LC • V	Licensing is, in general, a good thing.	19	9%	20	5%	2	3%	25	4%	66
LR • V	Licensing representatives, in general, do a good job.	14	6%	15	3%	5	8%	32	6%	66
PA • C	Parents are cautious and prudent.	6	3%	11	3%	0		37	7%	54
	TOTAL	222		438		65		566		1,291

$x^2 = 183.9$ df = 27
$p < .001$

Table 9

Ranking* of Most Frequently Coded Statements Resulting from Value Analysis for Directors of Non-Profit Centers, Directors of Commercial Centers and Registered Family Home Care Givers*

	Coded Statements					
Rank	Directors of Non-profit Centers	No.	Directors of Commercial Centers	No.	Registered Family Home Care Givers	No.
1	The Department of Human Resources in general does a good job.	40	Regulations should be the same for everyone.	129	Registered family homes should have inspections.	117
2	Registered family homes should have inspections.	34	Monitoring is, in general, a good thing.	81	Monitoring is, in general, a good thing.	100
3	Parents aren't cautious or prudent.	30	Parents aren't cautious or prudent.	63	The Department of Human Resources, in general, does a good job.	68
	Monitoring, in general, is a good thing.	30				
4	Regulation should be the same for everyone.	28	Registered family homes should have inspections.	53	Parents aren't cautious or prudent.	58
5	Licensing is, in general, a good thing.	19	The Department of Human Resources, in general, does a good job.	38	Parents should be the final authority in choosing day care.	53
6	Licensing representatives, in general, do a good job.	14	Licensing is, in general, a good thing.	20	Registration is, in general, a good thing.	47
			Regulation isn't practical.	20		

*Some ranks are tied.

Table 9, Page 2

Rank	Directors of Non-profit Centers	No.	Directors of Commercial Centers	No.	Registered Family Home Care Givers	No.
7	Registration is, in general, a good thing.	12	Registered family homes should be licensed.	16	Registered family homes should not be interfered with.	41
	Standards aren't practical.	12				
	Registered family homes shouldn't be interfered with.	12				
8	Parents should be the final authority in choosing day care.	9	Licensing representatives, in general, do a good job.	15	Parents are cautious and prudent.	37
	Regulation is, in general, a good thing.	9	Registered family homes do not give quality care.	15		
	Children should have a safe environment.	9				
9	General public knows very little about regulation.	8	Registered family homes are not safe environments for children.	14	I obey the rules and regulations.	35
	Consultation is, in general, a good thing.	8	Parents should be the final authority in choosing day care.	14		
	Registered family homes don't obey rules and regulations.	8	Registration is, in general, a good thing.	14		

Table 9, Page 3

Rank	Directors of Non-profit Centers	No.	Directors of Commercial Centers	No.	Registered Family Home Care Givers	No.
10	Standards are too strict.	7	Children should have a safe environment.	13	Licensing representatives, in general, do a good job.	32
	Monitoring ensures that rules and regulations are obeyed.	7	Registered family homes are, in general, a good thing.	13		
	Regulation does not prevent child abuse.	7	Registered family homes don't obey the rules and regulations.	13		
	Registered family homes, in general, are a good thing.	7				

*The 150 comments made by Group Day Care Home Directors were spread over such a large number of coded statements that ranking within the category was meaningless.

other data that the registered family home care giver is more likely to be favorable towards registration as a means for regulating family day care homes than is the licensed care giver.

In general, value analysis of the spontaneous comments supports the following findings of the attitudinal survey.

- Registered family home care providers tend to have a more positive attitude towards registration than do licensed care providers.
- Registered family home care providers are more likely to believe that parents are cautious and prudent and concerned for their children than are licensed providers, and thus more likely to assume monitoring responsibilities in registration.
- All care givers tend to believe that inspections of all day care facilities are important.

A surprising finding was the generally positive attitude of all respondents toward the department in its role as regulator of child care.

If the coded statements common to all categories in Table Nine are grouped with those categories of care where the statements are not among the most frequently mentioned assigned a rank of zero, there are significant differences by category of care.

Table 10

Rankings of Coded Statements Compared by Category of Respondent

Coded Statement	Rank Non-profit Day Care Center Director	Rank Commercial Day Care Center Director	Rank Registered Family Home Care Giver
The Department of Human Resources, in general, does a good job.	1	5	3
Registered family homes should have inspections.	2	4	1
Parents aren't cautious or prudent.	3	3	4
Monitoring, in general, is a good thing.	3	2	2

Table 10, Page 2

Coded Statement	Rank Non-profit Day Care Center Director	Rank Commercial Day Care Center Director	Rank Registered Family Home Care Giver
Licensing representatives, in general, do a good job.	5	8	10
Registration is, in general, a good thing.	7	9	6
Parents should be the final authority in choosing day care.	8	9	5
Regulation should be the same for everyone.	4	1	—
Licensing is, in general, a good thing.	5	6	—
Registered family homes should not be interfered with.	7	—	7
Children should have a safe environment.	8	10	—
Registered family homes do not give quality care.	8	8	—
Registered family homes do not obey the rules and regulations.	9	10	—
Registered family homes are, in general, a good thing.	10	10	—
Standards aren't practical.	7	—	—
Regulation is, in general, a good thing.	8	—	—
The general public knows little about regulation.	9	—	—

Table 10, Page 3

Coded Statement	Rank Non-profit Day Care Center Director	Rank Commercial Day Care Center Director	Rank Registered Family Home Care Giver
Consultation is, in general, a good thing.	9	—	—
Standards are too strict.	10	—	—
Monitoring ensures that rules and regulations are obeyed.	10	—	—
Regulation does not prevent child abuse.	10	—	—
Regulation isn't practical.	—	6	—
Registered family homes should be licensed.	—	7	—
Registered family homes are not safe environments for children.	—	9	—
Parents are cautious and prudent.	—	—	8
I obey the rules and regulations.	—	—	9

VIII

The Validation Study: Checking For Bias In The Attitudinal Survey

The problem of bias was of major concern in planning the survey of day care providers' attitudes towards the regulation of family day home care. The Licensing Branch of the department has an on-going relationship with each of the respondents in the survey. The nature of the regulatory relationship is such that it can only be concluded that some bias in the responses was inevitable. The use of regulatory personnel, day care licensing representatives, as interviewers increased the probability of biased responses.

As was noted in Chapter Three, specific steps were taken to reduce the probability of bias in responses to the attitudinal survey. The questions themselves were constructed to be as neutral as possible. Interviewers were trained to read the questions, word for word, exactly the same for each respondent. They were also trained to clarify the questions, when necessary, in as similar a manner as possible and to use neutral probes when necessary. The interviews were assigned so that no licensing representative would interview a respondent currently on his or her workload or who had ever been on the representative's workload. Interviewers were instructed that they were not to report any violations of standards noted during the interview to the responsible licensing representative. Day care licensing administration in each region was made aware of this policy, and interviewers were instructed to share this information with respondents as appropriate. Access to completed questionnaires was restricted to interviewers and project staff.

In order to determine whether or not the use of DHR staff as interviewers in fact biased the responses, a validation study was undertaken. In the summer of 1977, a small sample of providers was selected for this purpose in the Dallas/Fort Worth region. Interviewers were graduate students from the University of Texas at Arlington School of Social Work employed for the summer by the department. The graduate students were given the same interviewer training by the same project staff and proceeded to interview providers in the validation sample using the identical attitude questionnaire.

The validation sample was randomly selected from the list of all regulated facilities in the region, excluding facilities included in the sample for the original study. A group of 35 non-profit day care centers, 35 commercial day care centers, and 70 registered family homes, along with substitutes as in the original study, were randomly selected. All group day care home care givers in the region had been interviewed as part of the original study, so that this care giver category could not be included in the validation study. Thirty-five interviews were completed with directors of non-profit day care centers, 35 with directors of commercial day care centers, and 61 with registered family home care givers.

Tables One through Ten show the responses of providers interviewed by the graduate students to the attitude questions. Percentages in parentheses indicate the responses of providers in the same category of care who were interviewed by day care licensing representatives in the original study. Percentage responses by category of care are, for several of the attitude questions, very similar. Response direction, by

category of care, is essentially the same in both samples of all questions. It is reasonable to conclude that the use of day care licensing representatives did not bias response to the attitudinal survey.

Results of The Attitude Survey — Validation Sample

Table 1

Attitudes Concerning How Well Registered Family Homes Will Meet The Minimum Standards

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: All or Almost All	About Half	Few, if Any
Directors, Non-profit Centers	35	11% (20%)	49% (56%)	40% (24%)
Directors, Commercial Centers	31	10% (16%)	42% (47%)	48% (37%)
Registered Family Home Care Givers	52	29% (55%)	52% (39%)	19% (25%)
	118			

Table 2

Attitudes Concerning What Kind of Day Care Programs The Department Should Be Checking

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: Check All Kinds of Day Care	Day Care Centers But Not Private Homes	None
Directors, Non-profit Centers	35	89% (86%)	8% (13%)	3% (1%)
Directors, Commercial Centers	35	91% (89%)	3% (8%)	6% (3%)
Registered Family Home Care Givers	57	72% (69%)	26% (28%)	2% (3%)
	127			

Table 3

Attitudes Concerning How Well Registered Family Homes Will Meet Requirements to Give Information to Parents

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: All or Almost All	About Half	Few, if Any
Directors, Non-profit Centers	34	18% (24%)	50% (46%)	32% (30%)
Directors, Commercial Centers	30	20% (20%)	30% (35%)	50% (45%)
Registered Family Home Care Givers	49	55% (39%)	25% (30%)	20% (13%)
	113			

Table 4

Attitudes Concerning How Well Parents Will Meet Their Responsibility to Check Registered Family Homes

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: All or Almost All Will Check	Half Will Check	Few, if Any Will Check
Directors, Non-profit Centers	35	20% (17%)	51% (50%)	29% (33%)
Directors, Commercial Centers	33	24% (21%)	53% (40%)	33% (39%)
Registered Family Home Care Givers	58	33% (43%)	29% (20%)	28% (27%)
	126			

Table 5

Attitudes Concerning How Many Parents Will Read The Minimum Standards for Registered Family Homes And The Guide to Registered Family Homes

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: All or Almost All	About Half	Few, if Any
Directors, Non-profit Centers	35	8% (11%)	49% (42%)	43% (47%)
Directors, Commercial Centers	35	11% (14%)	43% (40%)	46% (46%)
Registered Family Home Care Givers	59	29% (31%)	27% (37%)	44% (32%)
	129			

Table 6

Attitudes Concerning The Willingness of Family Day Home Providers to Become Registered

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: More Willing to Register Than Become Licensed	No Difference
Directors, Non-profit Centers	31	29% (38%)	61% (62%)
Directors, Commercial Centers	32	22% (29%)	78% (71%)
Registered Family Home Care Givers	56	39% (35%)	61% (65%)
	119		

Table 7

Attitudes Concerning How Much Money And Effort Regulatory Agencies Should Expend to Regulate Family Day Care

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: Just Register: Do *Not* Spend More Money on Staff to Find, Inspect, License, and Supervise	Spend More Money on Staff to Find, Inspect, License, and Supervise	Do Not Register or License, Leave Family Day Home Alone
Directors, Non-profit Centers	31	29% (29%)	64% (68%)	10% (3%)
Directors, Commercial Centers	34	24% (20%)	76% (75%)	0% (5%)
Registered Family Home Care Givers	57	42% (49%)	46% (40%)	12% (11%)
	122			

Table 8

Attitudes Concerning The Public's Willingness to Report Unregistered Family Day Home Care

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: Public Will be More Willing to Report	Percent Responding: No Difference
Directors, Non-profit Centers	31	10% (23%)	90% (77%)
Directors, Commercial Centers	27	22% (20%)	78% (80%)
Registered Family Home Care Givers	54	15% (23%)	85% (77%)
	112		

Table 9

Attitudes Concerning The Relationship Between Child Abuse And Neglect And The Method of Regulating Family Day Homes

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: More Abuse and Neglect Under Registration	Percent Responding: No Difference
Directors, Non-profit Centers	35	43% (36%)	57% (64%)
Directors, Commercial Centers	32	50% (43%)	50% (57%)
Registered Family Home Care Givers	54	22% (16%)	78% (84%)
	121		

Table 10

Attitudes Concerning The Better Way to Regulate Family Day Homes

Group	Number Responding	Percent Responding: Registration is Better	Licensing is Better
Directors, Non-profit Centers	34	26% (28%)	74% (72%)
Directors, Commercial Centers	34	12% (22%)	88% (78%)
Registered Family Home Care Givers	52	71% (68%)	29% (32%)
	120		

IX

Unregulated Family Day Care

Introduction

The study's primary concern has been with regulated family day care and the changeover from licensing to registration in Texas. It was thought that knowledge of the attitudes of illegally operating family day care providers (those not registered) would be valuable, but because of budget limitations, this group of providers was not included in the original sample. However, in the summer of 1977, with the study interviewing completed, an opportunity arose for a small scale study of unregulated family day care.

The department regularly employs social work graduate students, many of whom are department employees on educational leave, during the summer months in a variety of programs designed to provide the students with professional experience. The department's Dallas/Fort Worth region assigned a team of students to work with the study project staff. Their first assignment was the validation study discussed in Chapter Eight. To prepare them for this assignment, they received the same training as the original interviewers. They then gained interview experience while gathering information from the validation sample. Their next assignment was to locate and interview unregulated family day home care providers using the same questionnaire that was used for the registered family home care providers. (See Appendix I.)

The students first worked with regional day care licensing staff and staff in other programs to obtain names, addresses, and telephone numbers of persons who were thought to be providing unregulated family day care. They also began reviewing "shoppers" and "classified ad sheets"—neighborhood and local advertising media distributed free through such places as supermarkets and convenience stores, since these publications typically contain ads for "babysitting" and child care. Local newspapers were also checked and bulletin board ads in supermarkets and laundromats. The compiled lists of possible respondents in no way constitute a representative sample, but are all that was available. And, as our original study showed, only a small percentage of parents learn about the family day home care giver from published or posted ads.

Many of the persons on the lists, when contacted, denied that they were offering child care in their homes. Others refused to be interviewed. It was a frustrating, time-consuming task for the students to locate and persuade the 48 respondents who finally completed the interviews to participate. The results of these interviews are compared with the responses of the registered family home care providers.

Results of the Attitude Survey

Table One shows that unregulated care providers believed less often than registered care providers that registered family homes will meet standards even though they may not be checked by the department. Table Three also shows that they believed that registered family home care givers will be less likely to supply copies of the standards and guide to parents. However, a greater proportion of unregulated care providers believed that parents will check registered family homes and read the min-

imum standards and guides than registered family home care givers. The unregulated care providers expressed more confidence in parents meeting their responsibilities while the registered care provider expressed more confidence in the providers.

The majority of the unregulated care providers interviewed believe that family day home care providers will be more willing to register than they were to become licensed. The majority of all other respondent groups, including registered care providers believed there would be no difference. The majority of unregulated care providers, along with the ma-

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Unregulated Family Day Care Homes N=48

Table 1

Attitudes Concerning How Well Family Day Homes Will Meet Minimum Standards

		Percent Responding		
	Number Responding	All or Almost All	About Half	Few, if Any
Unregulated Family Day Care Homes	47	30%	55%	15%
Registered Family Homes	813	55%	39%	6%

Table 2

Attitudes Concerning What Kinds of Day Care Programs The Department Should Be Checking

		Percent Responding		
	Number Responding	Check All Kinds of Day Care	Day Care Centers But Not Private Homes	None
Unregulated Family Day Care Homes	47	66%	28%	6%
Registered Family Homes	859	69%	28%	3%

Table 3

Attitudes Concerning How Well Registered Family Homes Will Meet Requirements to Give Information to Parents

	Number Responding	Percent Responding: All or Almost All	About Half	Few, if Any
Unregulated Family Day Care Homes	47	32%	38%	30%
Registered Family Homes	833	57%	30%	13%

Table 4

Attitudes Concerning How Well Parents Will Meet Their Responsibility to Check Registered Family Homes

	Number Responding	Percent Responding: All or Almost All Will Check	Half Will Check	Few, if Any Will Check
Unregulated Family Day Care Homes	47	47%	32%	22%
Registered Family Homes	867	43%	20%	27%

Table 5

Attitudes Concerning How Many Parents Will Read The Minimum Standards for Registered Family Homes And The Guide to Registered Family Homes

	Number Responding	Percent Responding: All or Almost All	About Half	Few, if Any
Unregulated Family Day Care Homes	48	29%	56%	15%
Registered Family Homes	861	31%	37%	32%

Table 6

Attitudes Concerning The Willingness of Family Day Home Providers to Become Registered

	Number Responding	Percent Responding: More Willing to Register Than Become Licensed	Percent Responding: No Difference
Unregulated Family Day Care Homes	44	61%	39%
Registered Family Homes	819	35%	65%

Table 7

Attitudes Concerning How Much Money And Effort Regulating Agencies Should Expend to Regulate Family Day Care

	Number Responding	Percent Responding: Just Register: Do *Not* Spend More Money on Staff to Find, Inspect, License and Supervise	Percent Responding: Spend More Money on Staff to Find, Inspect License and Supervise	Percent Responding: Do Not Register or License: Leave Family Day Homes Alone
Unregulated Family Day Care Homes	46	46%	39%	15%
Registered Family Homes	843	49%	40%	11%

jority of other respondent groups, believed that the public would be no more willing to report unregistered care than unlicensed care.

Unregulated providers, along with other respondent groups, believed that the department should be checking all kinds of day care. Their attitudes regarding registration vs. licensing are very similar to those of the registered care providers. Table Ten shows they believed registration is better than licensing for family day care, and Table Seven shows that the majority believed family day care homes should either just be registered or left alone completely.

As with other respondent groups, the majority of unregulated providers believed there will be no more child abuse or neglect in family day home care under registration than under licensing.

Table 8

Attitudes Concerning The Public's Willingness to Report Unregistered Family Day Home Care

	Number Responding	Percent Responding: Public Will be More Willing	Percent Responding: No Difference
Unregulated Family Day Care Homes	44	28%	73%
Registered Family Homes	826	23%	77%

Table 9

Attitudes Concerning The Relationship Between Child Abuse And Neglect And The Method of Regulating Family Day Homes

	Number Responding	Percent Responding: More Abuse and Neglect Under Registration	Percent Responding: No Difference
Unregulated Family Day Care Homes	46	9%	91%
Registered Family Homes	837	16%	84%

Table 10

Attitudes Concerning The Better Way to Regulate Family Day Homes

	Number Responding	Percent Responding: Registration is Better	Percent Responding: Licensing is Better
Unregulated Family Day Care Homes	45	67%	33%
Registered Family Homes	814	68%	32%

Characteristics of the Unregulated Family Day Care Provider

The Provider

Table 1
Reported Age of Unregulated Family Day Care Provider N=48

Age	Frequency	Percentage		
20-29	23	48%		
30-39	11	23%		
40-49	5	11%		
50-59	3	6%	Mean	- 36
60-69	3	6%	Median	- 30
70-79	3	6%	Range	- 21-77
	48			

Table 2
Ethnic Background of Unregulated Family Day Care Providers N=48

Ethnic Background	Frequency	Percentage
Anglo	42	88%
Black	6	12%
	48	

Table 3

Reported Number of Years of School Completed by Unregulated Family Day Care Providers N=48

Years of Schooling Completed	Frequency	Percentage
0- 8	5	10%
9-11	16	33%
High School Graduate	23	48%
Some College	4	8%
	48	

Table 4

Number of Persons Living in The Home of The Unregulated Family Day Care Provider

Number of Persons Living in the Home	Frequency	Percentage
Care Giver Only	2	4%
Two Persons	2	4%
Three Persons	16	33%
Four Persons	16	33%
Five Persons	5	11%
Six Persons	5	11%
Seven Persons	2	4%
	48	

Mean Number of Persons	3.9
Median	4
Range	1-7

Table 5

Persons Living in The Unregulated Family Day Care Home by Relationship to The Care Giver

Relationship to Care Giver	Frequency	Percentage
Self	48	26%
Spouse	39	21%
Child	82	44%
Parent	1	<1%
Grandchild	11	6%
Niece/Nephew	3	2%
Brother/Sister	1	<1%
Friend	1	<1%
Boarder	1	<1%
	187	

Table 6

Unregulated Family Day Home Care Provider's Years of Experience Providing Day Care

Years of Experience Providing Day Care	Frequency	Percentage
Less Than One Year	17	35%
1 to 4 Years	17	35%
5 to 9 Years	9	19%
10-14 Years	2	4%
15-19 Years	1	3%
20-29 Years	2	4%
	48	

Mean - 4 Years
Median - 2 Years

Table 7

Number of Persons in The Unregulated Family Day Care Home Assisting Provider with Child Care

Number of Persons	Frequency	Percentage
0	31	65%
1	12	25%
2	5	10%
	48	

Table 8

Relationship of Persons in The Unregulated Family Day Care Home Assisting Provider with Child Care

Relationship	Frequency	Percentage
Spouse	8	36%
Son	7	32%
Daughter	5	23%
Mother	1	4½%
Grandchild	1	4½%
	22	

Table 9

Number of Hours Per Day of Assistance with Child Care from Unregulated Provider's Family

Number of Hours/Day	Frequency	Percentage
One to Four Hours	11	50%
4-7 Hours	1	5%
8 Hours or More	6	27%
No Regular Hours	4	18%
	22	

One respondent reporting receiving assistance with child care from someone outside of the family.

Seventy-one percent of the care givers report that they provide care for their own children at the same time they provide care to unrelated children. Four of these children are also listed as providing assistance with child care.

Ninety-two percent of the respondents reported employment experience other than day care.

Table 10

Year Last Employed in A Non-Day Care Position for Unregulated Family Day Home Care Givers N=44

Year	Frequency	Percentage
Within the Past Year (1976)	19	43%
1970-1975	17	39%
1965-1969	3	7%
1960-1964	3	7%
1955-1959	1	2%
1950-1954	1	2%
	44	

Table 11

Type of Last Employment (Other Than Day Care) For Unregulated Family Day Home Care Givers N=44

Type of Last Employment	Frequency	Percentage
Professional, Technical	2	5%
Managerial	1	2%
Clerical	17	39%
Sales	3	7%
Operative	8	18%
Service Worker	12	27%
Private Household Worker	1	2%
	44	

Table 12

Type of Employment of Currently Employed Spouses of Unregulated Family Day Home Care Givers N=37

Type of Employment	Frequency	Percentage
Professional, Technical	4	11%
Managerial	2	5%
Clerical	2	5%
Sales	3	8%
Craftsman, Foreman	17	46%
Operative	9	25%
	37	

Table 13

Reported Family Income of Unregulated Family Day Home Care Givers N=48

Family Income	Frequency	Percentage
Under $5,000	7	14%
5,000 to 9,999	11	23%
10,000 to 14,999	20	42%
15,000 to 19,999	8	17%
20,000 to 24,999	2	4%
	48	

Table 14

Type of Area Unregulated Family Day Home Providers Report They Grew Up In N=48

Type of Area	Frequency	Percentage
Country	11	23%
Small Town	14	29%
Suburb	4	8%
City	18	38%
Several Different Places	1	2%
	48	

Table 15

Type of Area in Which Unregulated Family Day Home Providers Currently Reside N=48

Type of Area	Frequency	Percentage
Rural	3	6%
Town	7	15%
Small City	5	10%
Medium City	22	46%
Large City	11	23%
	48	

Table 16

Number of Years Lived in Current House by Unregulated Family Day Care Provider N=48

Number of Years	Frequency	Percentage
Less Than One Year	10	21%
1 - 4 Years	26	54%
5 - 9 Years	8	17%
10 - 14 Years	2	4%
15 - 19 Years	0	0
20 - 24 Years	1	2%
25 - 29 Years	1	2%
	48	

Mean - 3.76
Median - 2 Years

Table 17

Number of Years Lived in Neighborhood by Unregulated Family Day Care Providers N=48

Number of Years	Frequency	Percentage
Less Than One Year	3	6%
1 - 4 Years	17	36%
5 - 9 Years	14	29%
10 - 14 Years	4	8%
15 - 19 Years	1	2%
20 - 24 Years	1	2%
25 - 29 Years	2	4%
30 or More Years	6	13%
	48	

Table 18

Type of Home—Unregulated Family Day Care Providers N=48

Type of Home	Frequency	Percentage
Private Home	35	73%
Two—Four Family Home	8	17%
Mobile Home	1	2%
Apartment	3	6%
Other	1	2%
	48	

Table 19

Type of Neighborhood—Unregulated Family Day Care Providers N=48

Type of Neighborhood	Frequency	Percentage
Rural, Non-Farm	1	2%
Single Family Residential	41	85%
Multi-Family	5	11%
Mixed Residential/Commercial	1	2%
	48	

Figure 1

General Condition of Neighborhood and Condition of Home—Unregulated Family Day Care Provider N=48

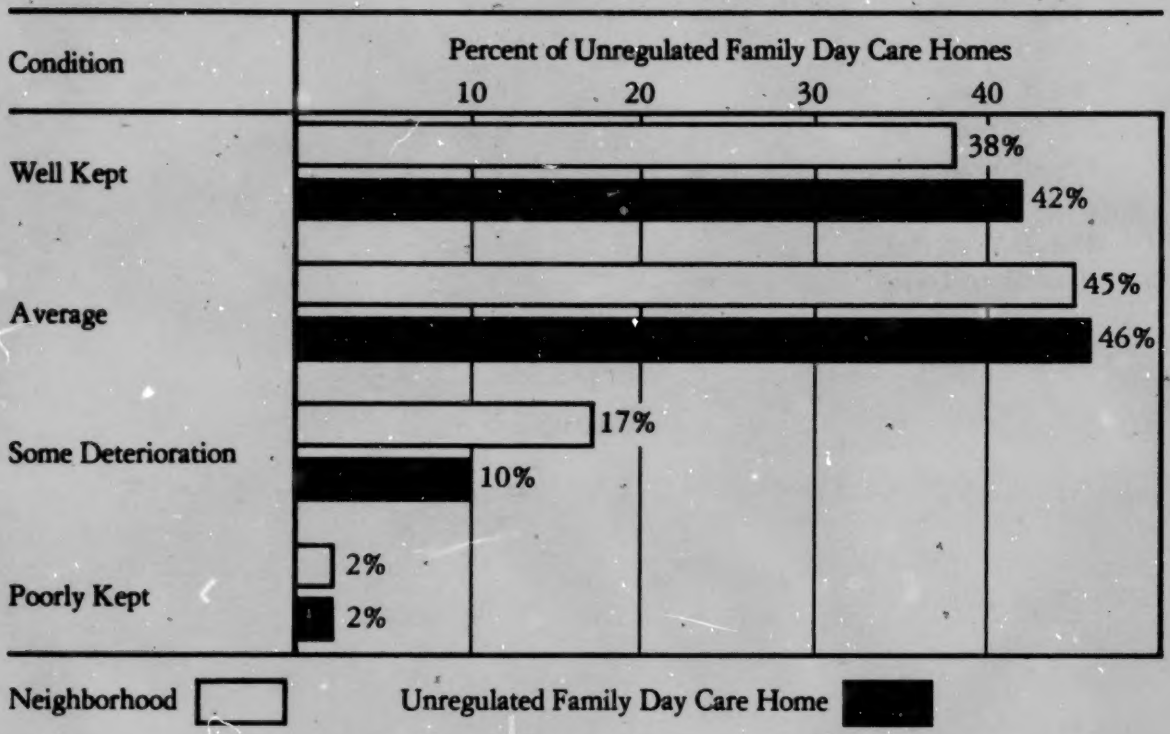

Table 20

Unregulated Family Day Care Homes—Number of Rooms, Not Counting Bathrooms N=48

Number of Rooms	Frequency	Percentage
3	1	2%
4	5	10%
5	20	42%
6	8	17%
7	12	25%
8	2	4%
	48	

Mean = 5.65 Median = 5

Table 21

Unregulated Family Day Care Homes—Number of Bathrooms

Number of Bathrooms	Frequency	Percentage
One Bath	26	54%
Bath and a Half	3	6%
Two Baths	19	40%
	48	

Table 22

Unregulated Family Day Care Homes—Home Ownership Status N=48

Home Ownership Status	Frequency	Percentage
Owns, or is Buying	35	73%
Rents	13	27%
	48	

Table 23

Estimated Fair Market Value of The Unregulated Family Day Care Home N=35

Estimated Value	Frequency	Percentage
Under $10,000	2	6%
10,000 to 14,999	4	11%
15,000 to 19,999	4	11%
20,000 to 24,999	11	32%
25,000 to 29,999	8	23%
30,000 to 34,999	4	11%
35,000 to 39,999	1	3%
40,000 to 44,999	0	0
45,000 to 49,999	1	3%
	48	

Mean = 22,500
Median = 27,500

Table 24

Total Number of Children in Care in Unregulated Family Day Care Homes

Number of Children in Care	Frequency	Percentage
0	15	31%
1	9	19%
2	7	15%
3	7	15%
4	3	6%
5	2	4%
6	2	4%
7	1	2%
8	1	2%
9	0	0
10	0	0
11	1	2%
	48	

Mean Number of Children in Care - 3.22 *(Does not include 16 homes where no children are currently in care.)*

Table 25

Sex of Children in Unregulated Family Day Care N = 104

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	46	44%
Female	58	56%
	104	

Table 26

Age of Children in Unregulated Family Day Care N = 104

Age	Frequency	Percentage
0- 5 Months	4	4%
6-11 Months	9	9%
1 Year	19	18%
2 Years	10	10%
3 Years	16	15%
4 Years	13	12%
5 Years	7	7%
6 Years	12	11%
7 Years	4	4%
8 Years	1	1%
9 Years	4	4%
10 Years of Age or Older	5	5%
	104	

Mean Age - 4 Years, 1 Month
Median Age - 3 Years, 6 Months

Figure 2

Percentage of Children in Unregulated Family Day Care by Age N = 104

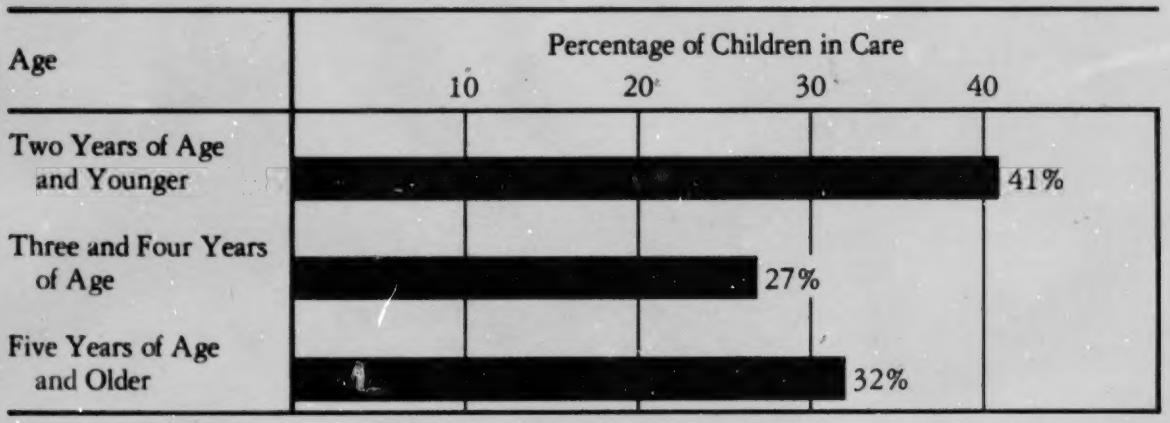

Table 27

Ethnic Background of Children in Unregulated Family Day Care N=104

Ethnic Background	Frequency	Percentage
Anglo	92	88%
Black	6	6%
Mexican-American	6	6%
	104	

Table 28

Family Structure of Children in Unregulated Family Day Care N=104

Family Structure	Frequency	Percentage
Natural Mother and Father	74	71%
Mother Only	26	25%
Father Only	4	4%
	104	

Table 29

Length of Time Children Have Been in Care in This Particular Unregulated Family Day Care

Length of Time	Frequency	Percentage
0-12 Months	86	83%
13 Months to 2 Years	13	12%
25 Months to 3 Years	3	3%
37 Months to 4 Years	1	1%
49 Months to 5 Years	1	1%
	104	

Mean - 7 Months
Median - 2 Months

Table 30

Occupation of Head of Household of Children in Unregulated Family Day Care N=90

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Professional, Technical	14	16%
Managerial	7	8%
Clerical	11	12%
Sales	4	4%
Craftsman, Foreman	12	13%
Operative	33	37%
Service Worker	7	8%
Private Household Worker	2	2%
	90	

Table 31

Unregulated Family Day Care Homes—Children Whose Parents Knew Care Giver Prior to The Family Day Care Arrangement N=104

Parents Knew Care Giver	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	40	38%
No	64	62%

Table 32

Means by Which Child's Parents Were Referred to Care Giver—Unregulated Family Day Care Homes

Means of Referral	Frequency	Percentage
Friend	41	39%
Relative	15	14%
Published Ad	35	34%
"Word of Mouth"	3	3%
Don't Know	10	10%
	104	

Table 33

Distance from Child's Home to Unregulated Family Day Care Home N=99

Distance	Frequency	Percentage
Less than ½ Mile	37	37%
½ Mile	2	2%
1 to 1½ Miles	16	16%
2 to 2½ Miles	15	15%
3 to 3½ Miles	14	14%
4 to 4½ Miles	2	2%
5 to 9 Miles	6	6%
10 to 19 Miles	3	3%
20 to 29 Miles	4	4%
	99	

X

Conclusions

The child care regulation program in Texas implemented the model of registration discussed in this report in order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of regulating family day care with the intent of improving the overall quality of child care in these facilities. Specific objectives were identified on the basis of Texas' experience with attempting to use traditional licensing procedures with these facilities, and the study was designed to determine how well the objectives were being met.

The first objective identified was to increase significantly the number of family day care homes under regulation. Between January 1, 1976, the effective date of registration in Texas, and July, 1978, the number of family day care homes under regulation increased 248 percent. Estimating on the basis of the best data available, nationwide and in Texas, approximately 30 percent of all family day care in Texas is now being regulated as opposed to 12.5 percent under traditional licensing procedures.

Another objective of the registration program was to reduce significantly the cost per unit of regulation. Because of funding limits set for the entire licensing program, if the objective of increasing the number of family day homes under regulation was to be met while continuing to carry out tasks in other areas of the program without significant increases in the overall budget, it was necessary to develop a model of registration substantially less expensive than licensing on a cost per unit basis. The cost analysis conducted as part of the study showed that the cost of registering a family day care home from the point of initial inquiry through expiration of the first registration was about 20 percent of the cost for initial licensing of a similar facility for the same time period. The two-year costs of registration are about 30 percent of the costs of a renewed license for a similar facility over the two-year period. The savings result primarily from the smaller number of person hours expended in registration procedures and secondarily from greater use of clerical and administrative technician level personnel in the registration program.

The third major objective of the registration program was to provide a more appropriate form of regulation for family day home care. The method of determining "appropriateness" of registration versus traditional licensing chosen was to ask a representative sample of the persons affected which regulatory mode they believed was preferable. Parent-consumers of family day home care were not included in this study, but other studies indicate that parents do not believe that on-going supervision by the state of family day care has value, and parents make few complaints when family day care laws are not implemented and where laws exempt the majority of family day care. The attitudinal survey showed that the majority of family day care providers preferred registration as a method of regulating family day care. The survey also showed that family day care providers are more likely to be in agreement with the basic concepts underlying registration than licensed providers of day care. A validation study using social work graduate students as interviewers rather than day care licensing representatives indicated that responses to the attitudinal survey were most likely not biased by the use of licensing

personnel in gathering the data. The value analysis of spontaneous comments indicated that the freely offered comments of respondents were consonant with the responses to the closed-ended questions on the attitudinal survey.

Two major concerns regarding the overall quality of family day care were addressed in the study. Complaints alleging child abuse or neglect in family day care facilities were analyzed, comparing those received during a six-month period when licensing was in effect with those received during a six-month period when registration was in effect. Though complaints involving family day care facilities increased substantially during the period when registration was in effect, the increase was totally accounted for by the increase in the number of complaints involving illegal (unregulated) family day care operations. It was concluded that registration is no more ineffective in preventing child abuse and neglect than licensing in family day care homes. It seems highly probable that incidence of child abuse and neglect in family day care homes is not directly related to regulation of family day care but instead is dependent upon variables beyond the purview of regulatory issues.

Another area of concern was that of compliance with the *Minimum Standards for Registered Family Homes* under a system of regulation heavily dependent upon self-certification. Standard-by-standard evaluations, unannounced, of random samples of registered family homes consistently showed that about 30 percent of the facilities were in complete compliance with all standards, and 90 percent had five or fewer violations out of a possible 30. Moreover, most rule violations were accounted for by five standards which shared the following characteristics: *indirect* relation to the health, safety, and welfare of the children in care; record-keeping; and the necessity for action by a person or agency other than the care giver for compliance.

No minimum acceptable level of compliance with minimum standards has been set for the registered family home program. No minimum acceptable level of coverage by regulation for family day care in the state has been set. The goals of the program continue to include striving for registration of all family day care, and complete compliance with all minimum standards by each registered family home. The extensive data gathered in the demographic survey of registered family home care providers and the on-going program of monitoring randomly selected samples of registered family homes have provided guidance and direction for these efforts. For example, the demographic survey showed that minority care providers are underrepresented in regulated family day care in comparision to proportions in the total state population. A research and demonstration project has been proposed which will examine the patterns of out-of-home child care in Texas, comparing the three major ethnic groups, and seek to involve several different groups in an effort to extend the family day care registration program to minority communities. Educational efforts are being extended, and will be evaluated, in response to findings that five specific minimum standards constitute the bulk of all standards violations found in randomly selected samples of registered family homes.

The registered family home research and evaluation study was undertaken with the goal of determining if the registration program implemented in Texas was meeting the purpose and objectives which it was designed to meet. On the basis of the findings reported here, we believe that it is. With this assurance, the licensing program can go on to use the data gathered in its efforts to improve and refine the family day care regulation program in Texas, extend its research efforts in directions indicated by these first tentative steps, and continue in its efforts to meet the mandate of protecting the health, safety, and well-being of all Texas children in out-of-home care.

Footnotes

1. Gwen Morgan, *Alternatives for Regulating Family Day Care Homes in Texas,* Day Care and Child Development Council of America, Inc., Texas Department of Human Resources.

2. *Day Care Survey – 1979 (Summary Report and Basic Analysis),* Westinghouse Learning Corporation and West at Research, Inc., pp. IVIII, 98, April, 1971.

3. *A Survey of Unlicensed Day Care on Texas.* April 23, 1973. State Department of Public Welfare, Planning and Coordination Division.

4. Norris Class, *Safeguarding Day Care Through Regulatory Administration,* paper presented at NAEYC meeting, Seattle, November, 1973.

5. Gerald Hicks, In *Licensing Power,* Zion, Illinois; February 1, 1971.

6. Ronald L. Peters, "Day Care Homes: A Pennsylvania Profile." *Center for Human Services Development Report No. 13,* Pennsylvania State University, December, 1972.

7. Minta M. Saunders and Mary Elizabeth Keister, *"Family Day Care: Some Observations, 1972."* Appalachian Regional Committee, Washington, D.C. ED072 856.

8. Michigan Public Act 116, Section 9, Public Acts 1973.

9. Michigan Department of Social Services, *Demonstration Project for the Registration of Family Day Care Homes,* (Michigan, 1977), pp. 15, 27, 41.

10. The Texas survey, as well as other national and local studies, shows that children in family day care tend to be much younger than children in group day care, so children under the age of five seem to be the appropriate group to concentrate on.

11. Texas Employment Commission, *Texas Report on Women,* (Austin, Texas, June, 1978).

12. Texas Department of Human Resources, *Quarterly Statistical Tabulation of Licensing Activities and of DHR Foster Homes and Home Aides* (Statistical Bulletin No. 14); June, 1978; March, 1978; December, 1977; September, 1977; June, 1977; March, 1977; December, 1976; September, 1976; June, 1976; March, 1976; December, 1975; September, 1975; June, 1976; March, 1975; December, 1974.

13. Michigan, p. 41.

14. See especially, June Solnit Sale, *"Family Day Care; One Alternative in the Delivery of Development Services in Early Childhood."* American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Vol. 43, No. 1, January 1973, pp. 37-45.

15. Demonstration Project for the Registration of Family Day Care Homes (Final Report), State of Michigan Department of Social Services, Bureau of Regulatory Services. DSS Publication-289, May 1, 1977, pp. 29, 30, and 45.

16. Michigan DSS, p. 45.

17. Michigan DSS, p. 45.

18. Michigan DSS, p. 14.

19. Michigan DSS, pp. 28-29.

20. Bernard, Berelson, *Content Analysis in Communication Research* (Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press, 1952), p. 18.

21. Berelson, p. 138.

22. Ralph K. White, *Value Analysis, The Nature and Use of the Method* (Glen Gardner, New Jersey: Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, 1951), especially Chapters 2, 5, and 6.

Appendix I

Materials Sent to Providers And Registration Forms

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
JOHN H. REAGAN BUILDING, AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701

RAYMOND W. VOWELL
Commissioner

BOARD MEMBERS
JAMIE H. CLEMENTS
Chairman, Temple
HILMAR G. MOORE
Richmond
RAUL JIMENEZ
San Antonio

Dear Provider:

Enclosed are the materials you will need to register your home with the department:

a. The Child Care Licensing Act of 1975 - 1 copy
b. Minimum Standards for Registered Family Homes - 8 copies
c. Parents Guide to Registered Family Homes - 8 copies
d. Emergency Medical Care Form - 12 copies
e. Fire Prevention Check List - 1 copy
f. Sanitation and Safety Check List - 1 copy
g. A Guide for First Aid and Emrgency Care - 1 copy
h. Registration Form - 2 copies
i. Addressed Envelope

You should check the materials to be sure you have them all. If any are missing, please let me know and I will send copies of those you did not receive.

Here is an explanation of what you should do with the materials:

The Child Care Licensing Act of 1975. This is your copy of the law under which your home is to be registered. Section 2(11) page 2, Section 14(c) page 6, and Section 23 page 8, are important to you as a registered family home.

Minimum Standards for Registered Family Homes. These are the standards or rules you must follow to become registered. The forms required to be filled out by the standards are included with these materials. You should keep one copy of the standards for your own use. Give one copy to a parent of each child in care. Keep any extra copies for future use.

Parents Guide to Registered Family Homes. This explains to the parents what to look for in a registered family home and how to make a complaint to the Department of Public Welfare. Give one copy to a parent of each child in care. Keep any extra copies for future use.

Emergency Medical Care Forms. Give one copy to the parent (s) for each child in care. The parent fills in the form and returns it to you. This form on each child in care gives you permission to call a doctor if a child needs immediate medical attention. Keep any extra copies for future use.

Fire Prevention Check List. You must request a fire inspection of your home from your local Fire Marshall. Your home must be approved by a Fire Department inspector. If the Fire Department will not inspect your home you must complete this check list. If you check any question "No", the condition must be corrected so that "Yes" can be checked. When you complete this check list keep it in a safe place so parents can see it if they ask.

Sanitation and Safety Check List. You must request a sanitation and safety inspection from your local Health Department. The home must be approved by a Health Department inspector. If you cannot get a sanitation inspection you are to complete this check list. If you check any question "No", the condition must be corrected so that "Yes" can be checked. Keep the completed check list in a safe place so parents can see it if they ask.

A Guide for First Aid and Emergency Care. The information on this poster should be helpful if a child becomes ill or is injured. It tells you what to do until professional medical care, if necessary, can be given to the child. You should keep this poster readily available.

Registration Form. We are giving you two copies of this form. Both must be filled out. Send one filled-out copy to me in the enclosed envelope. Keep the other copy with your records. On the bottom part of the form you are asked about the number and ages of the children you have or plan to have in care. If you have not started giving child care and you do not know the number and ages of the preschool children you will be caring for just leave the spaces blank. If you are not caring for or planning to care for school age children leave this space blank.

Addressed Envelope. Use this envelope to send me one copy of the filled-in Registration Form.

If there is a standard you can not meet because it would cost too much money or for some other reason, please let me know as the law lets the Department of Welfare waive or not require a standard to be met for just cause. However, some of the standards such as immunizations for the children and the maximum number of children (12) you may have in care cannot be waived as they are part of the law.

After I receive the Registration Form, I will write you a letter letting you know that you are registered with the department.

If I can help you with the standards or the forms, please let me know. My telephone number is 478-8572 .

Nancy Barclay
Registration Representative

Child Care Licensing Act of 1975

Texas Department of Human Resources

AN ACT

relating to the regulation of certain child care facilities and child placing agencies by the State Department of Public Welfare through a division of the department; authorizing advisory committees; providing for licensure, certification, or registration of certain child care facilities and child placing agencies; providing the powers and duties of the State Department of Public Welfare and the division within the department; relating to the immunization of children and the duties of the State Department of Health in regard thereto; requiring certain records; requiring certain reports by the division to the governor; providing for administrative and judicial appeals; providing extent of application of the Administrative Procedure and Texas Register Act; providing sanctions and penalties for certain violations; providing enforcement procedures; providing a saving clause and an effective date; repealing Section 8(a) of the Public Welfare Act of 1941, as amended (Article 695c, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes); and declaring an emergency.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS;

Section 1. (a) TITLE. This Act may be cited as the Child Care Licensing Act.

(b) LEGISLATIVE INTENT AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE AND POLICY. It is the legislative intent to protect the health, safety, and well-being of the children of the state who reside in child care facilities. Toward that end, it is the purpose of this Act to establish statewide minimum standards for the safety and protection of children in child care facilities, to insure maintenance of these standards, and to regulate such conditions in such facilities through a program of licensing. It shall be the policy of the state to insure protection of children under care in child care facilities, and to encourage and assist in the improvement of child care programs. It is the further legislative intent that the freedom of religion of all citizens shall be inviolate. Nothing in this Act shall give any governmental agency jurisdiction or authority to regulate, control, supervise, or in any way be involved in the form, manner, or content of any religious instruction or the curriculum of a school sponsored by a church or religious organization.

Sec. 2. DEFINITIONS. As used in this Act:

(1) "Department" means the State Department of Public Welfare.

(2) "Division" means the division established or designated by the State Department of Public Welfare to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(3) "Child care facility" means a facility providing care, training, education, custody, treatment, or supervision for a child who is not related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the owner or operator of the facility, for all or part of the 24-hour day, whether or not the facility is operated for profit, and whether or not the facility makes a charge for the service offered by it.

(4) "Child" means an individual under 18 years of age.

(5) "Person" includes an individual, a public or private agency, an association, or a corporation.

(6) "Child caring institution" means a child care facility which provides care for more than 12 children for 24 hours a day, including facilities known as children's homes, halfway houses, residential treatment camps, emergency shelters, and training or correctional schools for children

(7) "Foster group home" means a child care facility which provides care for 7 to 12 children for 24 hours a day.

(8) "Foster family home" means a child care facility which provides care for not more than 6 children for 24 hours a day.

(9) "Day care center" means a child care facility which provides care for more than 12 children under 14 years of age for less than 24 hours a day.

(10) "Group day care home" means a child care facility which provides care for 7 to 12 children under 14 years of age for less than 24 hours a day.

(11) "Registered family homes" means a child care facility which regularly provides care in the caretaker's own residence for not more than 6 children under 14 years of age, excluding the caretaker's own children, and which provides care after school hours for not more than 6 additional elementary school siblings of the other children given care, provided that the total number of children including the caretaker's own does not exceed 12 at any given time.

(12) "Family day home" means a child care facility which provides care for not more than 6 children under 14 years of age for less than 24 hours a day not in the caretaker's own residence nor in the residence of one or more of such children.

(13) "Agency home" means a private home providing care for not more than 6 children, which is used only by a licensed child placing agency, and which meets division standards.

(14) "Child placing agency" means a person other than the natural parents or guardian of the child who plans for the placement of or places a child in an institution, agency home, or adoptive home.

(15) "State of Texas" or "state" does not include political subdivisions of the state.

(16) The term "facilities" without the modifier "child care" includes child care facilities and child placing agencies.

Sec. 3. DIVISION. (a) The State Department of Public Welfare shall establish or designate a division within the department for the licensure and regulation of child care facilities and child placing agencies and the enforcement of the provisions of this Act and the regulations and standards adopted pursuant thereto and such other duties and responsibilities as the department may delegate or assign.

(b) The commissioner of the department shall appoint as director of the division an individual qualified in one of the following ways:

(1) by meeting the qualifications required of a child care administrator by Chapter 231, Acts of the 63rd Legislature, Regular Session, 1973 (Article 695a-1, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes);

(2) by holding a graduate degree in social science or law and having five years administrative experience in a field related to child care; or

(3) by having 10 years' experience in a field related to child care, at least five of which must be administrative.

(c) The department shall employ sufficient personnel and shall provide adequate training to the persons employed to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(d) The director may divide the state into regions for the purposes of administering this Act.

Sec. 4. REQUIRED LICENSE. (a) No person may operate a child care facility or child placing agency unless he holds a valid license issued by the division.

(b) This section does not apply to:

(1) state-operated facilities;

(2) agency homes;

(3) facilities operated in connection with a church, shopping center, business, or establishment where children are cared for during short periods of time while parents or individuals in charge of the children are attending church services, shopping, or engaging in other activities on or near the premises, which with respect to churches or other religious institutions shall include but not be limited to Sunday school, retreats, or weekly catechism or other schools or classes for religious instruction;

(4) schools or classes for religious instruction conducted by churches during the summer months for not more than two weeks, known as vacation Bible schools;

(5) youth camps licensed by the State Department of Health;

(6) hospitals licensed by the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation or the State Department of Health;

(7) an educational facility accredited by the Central Education Agency or the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools that

operate primarily for educational purposes in grades kindergarten and above;

(8) an educational facility that operates solely for educational purposes in grades kindergarten through at least grade two and does not provide custodial care for more than one hour during the hours before or after the customary school day, and are members of an organization which promulgates, publishes, and requires compliance with the health, safety, fire, and sanitation standards at least equal to those required by state, municipal, and county health, safety, fire, and sanitation codes;

(9) kindergarten or preschool educational programs operated as part of the public schools of this state or of private schools accredited by the Central Education Agency that offer educational programs through grade six and that do not provide custodial care during the hours before or after the customary school day.

(10) registered family homes as defined in Section 2 of this Act.

(c) In the event that a child caring institution operates facilities that are noncontiguous, but of a near proximity and demonstratable singleness of operation (as determined by patterns of staffing, finance, administrative supervision, and programs) a single license may be issued to the institution noting the addresses and facilities appropriate.

Sec. 5. RULES, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS. (a) The department shall promulgate reasonable rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(b) The department shall promulgate minimum standards for child care facilities covered by this Act which will:

(1) promote the health, safety, and welfare of children attending any facility;

(2) promote safe, comfortable, and healthy physical facilities for children;

(3) insure adequate supervision of the children by capable, qualified, and healthy personnel;

(4) insure adequate and healthy food service, where it should be offered;

(5) prohibit racial discrimination by child care facilities; and

(6) include procedures by which parents and guardians are given opportunity for consultation in formulation of the children's educational and therapeutic programs.

(c) In promulgating minimum standards for child care facilities, the department should take cognizance of the various categories of facilities, including facilities offering specialized care, and the various categories of children and their particular needs. Standards for child care institutions must require an intake study before a child is placed in an institution. The study may be conducted at a community mental health and mental retardation center.

(d) In promulgating minimum standards the department may take cognizance of, and may differentiate with respect to, the following child care facilities: child caring institutions, foster homes, day care centers, group day care homes, family day homes, registered family homes, and agency homes.

(e) The department shall promulgate minimum standards for child placing agencies.

(f) The department shall promulgate standard forms for applications and inspection reports.

(g) The department shall promulgate a standard procedure for receiving and recording complaints and a standard form for complaints.

(h) Before adoption of minimum standards, the division shall present the proposed standards to the State Advisory Committee on Child Care Facilities for its review and comment and shall send a copy of the proposed standards to each licensee covered by the proposed minimum standards at least 60 days prior to the effective date of the proposed standards in order to enable the persons to review the proposed standards and make written suggestions to the department and the council.

(i) A comprehensive review of all standards, rules, and regulations must be made at least every six years.

(j) The department shall not regulate or attempt to regulate or control the content or method of any instruction or the curriculum of a school sponsored by a church or religious organization.

(k) The department may in specific instances waive the compliance with a minimum standard on a determination that the economic impact is sufficiently great to make such compliance impractical.

Sec. 6. RULES RELATING TO IMMUNIZATION OF CHILDREN. (a) The department shall promulgate rules and regulations relating to immunization of children admitted to facilities.

(b) The rules shall require the immunization of each child at an appropriate age against diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, rubella, and rubeola and a test for tuberculosis, and the immunization must be effective on the date of first entry into the facility; provided, however, a child may be provisionally admitted if he has begun the required immunizations and if he continues to receive the necessary immunizations as rapidly as is medically feasible.

(c) The State Department of Health shall promulgate rules and regulations relating to the provisional admission of children to facilities. The State Board of Health may modify or delete any of the immunizations listed in this section or may require immunization against additional diseases as a requirement for admission to facilities; but no form of immunization shall be required for a child's admission to a facility if the person applying for the child's admission submits either an affidavit signed by a doctor in which it is stated that, in the doctor's opinion, the immunization would be injurious to the health and well-being of the child or of any member of his family or household, or an affidavit signed by the parent or guardian of the child stating that the immunization conflicts with the tenets and practice of a recognized church or religious denomination of which the applicant is an adherent or member.

(d) Each facility shall keep an individual immunization record for each child admitted, and the records shall be open for inspection by the division at all reasonable times.

(e) The State Department of Health shall provide the required immunizations to children in areas where no local provision exists to provide these services.

Sec. 7. INSPECTION. (a) An authorized representative of the division may visit a child care facility or child placing agency during the hours of operation for purposes of investigation, inspection, and evaluation.

(b) The division shall inspect all facilities licensed or certified by the division at least once a year and may inspect other facilities as necessary. At least one of the yearly visits must be unannounced, and all may be unannounced.

(c) An investigation visit must be made if a complaint is received by the division. The division representative must notify the director or authorized representative of the director of the facility being investigated that a complaint is being investigated. The results of the investigation must be reported in writing to the director.

(d) The division may call on political subdivisions and governmental agencies for appropriate assistance within their authorized fields.

Sec. 8. CONSULTATION. (a) The department shall offer consultation to potential applicants, applicants, licensees, and holders of certification in meeting and maintaining standards for licensing and certification and in achieving programs of excellence related to the care of children served.

(b) The department shall offer consultation to prospective and actual users of facilities.

Sec. 9. ADVISORY OPINIONS AND DECLARATORY ORDERS. (a) The director of the division may give advisory opinions on compliance of planned facilities or planned changes in existing facilities with division rules, regulations, and minimum standards.

(b) If a written opinion signed by the director of the division and the division representative administering this Act in a division region is acted on by an applicant or licensee, it is binding upon the division as a declaratory order.

Sec. 10. RECORDS. (a) All persons operating a licensed or certified child care facility or child placing agency shall maintain individual child development records, individual health records, statistical records, and complete financial records.

(b) All persons operating a licensed facility, other than a child care facility which provides care for less than 24 hours a day, or an agency home, shall have its books audited annually by a certified public accountant and include a copy of the accountant's statement of income and disbursements with each application for a license.

Sec. 11. ISSUANCE OF LICENSE. (a) A person desiring to operate a child care facility or child placing agency shall apply in writing to the division for a license.

(b) The division shall supply the applicant with the appropriate application forms and a copy of the appropriate minimum standards.

(c) On receipt of the application, the division shall conduct an investigation of the applicant and the plan of care for children.

(d) The division shall complete its investigation and render a decision on the application within two months after receipt of the application.

(e) If the division determines that the facility has reasonably satisfied all requirements, it shall issue a license.

(f) In issuing a license, the division may impose restrictions on the facility, including, but not limited to, the number of children to be served and the type of children to be served.

(g) A variance of an individual standard set forth in the standards may be granted for good and just cause by the division.

(h) A license applies only to the location stated on the application and license issued and is not transferable from one person to another or from one place to another. If the location of the facility is changed or the owner of the facility is changed, the license is automatically revoked.

(i) The licensee must display the license in a prominent place at the facility.

(j) Prior to expiration of its license, a facility may apply for a new license in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations promulgated by the division. The application must be completed and acted on prior to the expiration of a license. Evaluation to determine if the applying facility meets all requirements must include a specified number of visits to the facility and review of all required forms and records.

Sec. 12. PROVISIONAL LICENSE. (a) The division shall issue a provisional license to a facility whose plans meet the department requirements but which is (1) not currently operating, (2) not licensed for the location stated in the application, or (3) changing ownership.

(b) A provisional license is valid for six months from the date of issuance and is nonrenewable.

Sec. 13. BIENNIAL LICENSE. (a) A biennail license will be issued if the division determines that the facility meets all requirements on a continuing basis. The evaluation shall be based on a specified number of visits to the facility and a review of all required forms and records.

(b) A biennial license shall be valid for two years.

Sec. 14. CERTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION. (a) Child care facilities and child placing agencies operated by the state, and registered family homes, are exempt from the licensing requirements of this Act, but state operated facilities must receive certification of approval from the division and registered family homes must be registered.

(b) To be certified, the facilities must meet all department standards, rules and regulations, and provisions of this Act that apply to licensed facilities of the same category. The operator of a certified facility must display the certification in a prominent place at the

facility. Certification of approval must be renewed every two years.

(c) To be registered, the facility must meet department standards, rules, regulations, and provisions of this Act that apply to registered facilities.

Sec. 15. AGENCY HOMES. (a) An agency home is exempt from the licensing requirements of this Act but shall be considered part of the child placing agency operating the home when the agency is licensed.

(b) The agency homes must meet all department standards, rules and regulations, and provisions of this Act that apply to child care facilities caring for a similar number of children for a similar number of hours each day.

(c) The operator of the licensed agency must display a copy of the license in a prominent place at an agency home used by the agency.

(d) If an agency home fails to meet the requirements of Subsection (b) of this section, the division shall suspend or revoke the license of the child placing agency.

Sec. 16. STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE. (a) The State Advisory Committee on Child Care Facilities is hereby established.

(b) The commissioner of the department shall appoint 15 citizens to serve as members of the committee for terms of two years.

(c) The members must represent the following groups:

(1) parents, guardians, or custodians of the children who use the facilities;

(2) child advocacy groups;

(3) operators of the facilities; and

(4) experts in various professional fields which are relevant to child care and development.

(d) At least three members of the division staff shall meet with the committee, and the division shall provide staff necessary for the committee.

(e) The committee shall review rules and regulations and minimum standards relating to child care facilities and child placing agencies promulgated by state agencies, and shall advise the department and the division, the council, and state agencies on problems of child care facilities and child placing agencies.

(f) The committee shall receive and review the annual report of the division.

(g) The committee shall meet twice a year, and the members shall receive their actual travel expenses and the state per diem.

Sec. 17. ANNUAL REPORT. (a) The division shall present to the governor, lieutenant governor, and members of the legislature an annual report of its activities.

(b) The annual report must include:

(1) a report by regions of applications; provisional licenses issued, denied, suspended, and revoked; licenses issued, denied, suspended, and revoked; emergency closures and injunctions; and compliance of state operated agencies with certification requirements;

(2) a summary of the amount and kinds of in-service training and other professional growth opportunities provided to division staff;

(3) a summary of training and other professional growth opportunities offered to child care facilities staff;

(4) a report of new administrative procedures, of the number of staff and staff changes, and of plans for the coming year.

(c) Copies of the annual report shall be made available to any citizen of the state upon request.

Sec. 18. SUSPENSION. (a) If a facility has temporarily suspended operations but has definite plans for renewing operations within the time limits of the issued license, the division may suspend the license.

(b) If the division finds repeated noncompliance with standards that do not endanger the health or safety of the children, the division has the option of suspending the license for a definite period of time instead of denying or revoking the license. In order to qualify for suspension under this subsection, the facility must:

(1) show it can meet the standards within the suspension period, and

(2) suspend its operations.

(c) If a facility does not comply with standards after the suspension, the division must deny or revoke its license.

Sec. 19. DENIAL OR REVOCATION. (a) If the division finds that a facility does not comply with the provisions of this Act, the department standards, department rules and regulations, or the specific terms of a license or certification, it must deny or revoke the license or certification of approval.

(b) The division must notify the person operating or proposing to operate the facility of the reasons for the denial or revocation and the person's right of appeal within 30 days of receipt of the director's notification.

(c) If the person wishes to appeal, he must notify the director by certified mail within 30 days and must state in the notification the reasons against denial or revocation. The person must send a copy of the notification to the assigned division representative.

(d) Within two weeks following the date the appeal notification was mailed, the director shall notify the person that the request for an appeal hearing is denied, or he shall appoint an advisory review board to hear the appeal.

(e) Within two weeks following notification to the person that an advisory review board will hear his case, the director shall appoint five of the person's peers to an advisory review board and shall set a date for the hearing. The date for the hearing must be within four weeks following the date of the appointment of the members.

(f) The advisory review board shall hear the appeal and render an advisory opinion to the director within one week of the hearing. The board members shall receive actual travel expenses and state per diem for each day of the hearing.

(g) The advisory opinion will be reviewed by a committee composed of the director, the division representative responsible for establishing standards, and the division representative administering this Act in the region in which the facility is located. The committee shall render a decision within two weeks after receiving the advisory opinion and shall notify by certified mail the person of its decision.

(h) Within 30 days after receipt of the committee's decision, the person whose license has been denied or revoked may challenge the decision in a suit filed in a district court of Travis County or the county in which the facility is located. The trial shall be de novo.

(i) On request by a person challenging a division decision in a court suit, the division shall supply him with a copy of the verbatim transcript of his advisory review board hearing, at his expense. Records of the hearing shall be kept for one year after a final decision is rendered.

(j) Unless the division uses the procedures set forth in Section 22 or 23 of this Act, a person may continue to operate a facility during an appeal of the denial or revocation of its license.

Sec. 20. The Administrative Procedure Act, S. B. No. 41, Acts of the 64th Legislature, Regular Session, 1975, applies to all procedures and proceedings under this Act, except where it is contrary or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, in which case the provisions of this Act shall govern.

Sec. 21. CLOSURE OF A FACILITY. (a) If the division finds any violation of this Act or the department's minimum standards or rules and regulations by a facility other than a state-operated facility that places the children in the facility in immediate peril, it may close the facility and place the children attending the facility in another facility.

(b) A division representative finding conditions that place children in a facility in peril shall immediately contact the director of the division and request the director or his designee to immediately inspect the facility for verification of the conditions.

(c) If the division finds any violation of this Act or the department's minimum standards or rules and regulations by a state operated facility that threatens serious harm to the children in the facility, the division representative shall immediately report the

finding to the governor and the commissioner of the department.

(d) Closure under this section is an emergency measure. After closing a facility, the division must seek an injunction against continued operation of the facility as prescribed in Section 22 of this Act.

Sec. 22. INJUNCTIVE RELIEF. (a) Whenever it appears that a person has violated or is violating or threatening to violate any provision of this Act or of any rule, regulation, or standard of the department, the division may cause a civil suit to be instituted in a district court of Travis County or in the county in which the facility is located, for injunctive relief, including temporary restraining orders, to restrain the person from continuing the violation or threat of violation, or for the assessment and recovery of a civil penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $1,000 for each day of violation and for each act of violation, as the court may deem proper, or for both injunctive relief and civil penalties. Upon application for injunctive relief and a finding that a person is violating or threatening to violate any provision of this Act or of any rule, regulation, standard, or order of the board, the district court shall grant the injunctive relief the facts may warrant.

(b) At the request of the division, the attorney general shall institute and conduct a suit in the name of the State of Texas for injunctive relief or to recover the civil penalty, or for both injunctive relief and penalty, as authorized in Subsection (a) of this section.

Sec. 23. CIVIL PENALTY. Any person who violates any provision of this Act or rule, regulation, or standard of the department which threatens serious harm to the children in the facility, or who violates any provision of this Act or rule, regulation, or standard of the department three or more times within a period of a year, or who operates a facility without a license or certification as required under this Act, or who places a public advertisement for an unlicensed facility, is subject to a civil penalty of not less than $50 nor more than $1,000 for each day of violation and for each act of violation, as the court may deem proper. Civil penalties shall be cumulative and in addition to the remedies of injunction and criminal penalties provided in this Act.

Sec. 24. CRIMINAL PENALTY. (a) A person operating a child care facility or child placing agency without a license is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(b) A person placing a public advertisement for an unlicensed facility is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.

Sec. 25. PRIOR ISSUED LICENSES. Licenses issued before the effective date of this Act remain valid for a period not to exceed two years from the effective date of this Act.

Sec. 26. REPEALER. Section 8(a), The Public Welfare Act of 1941, as amended (Article 695c, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes), is repealed.

Sec. 27. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Act shall take effect January 1, 1976.

Sec. 28. EMERGENCY. The importance of this legislation and the crowded condition of the calendars in both houses create an emergency and an imperative public necessity that the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days in each house be suspended, and this rule is hereby suspended.

S. B. No. 965

W P Hobby
President of the Senate

Speaker of the House

I hereby certify that S. B. No. 965 passed the senate on May 16, 1975, by a viva-voce vote; May 31, 1975, senate refused to concur in house amendments and requested appointment of Conference Commiteee; June 2, 1975, house granted request of the senate; June 2, 1975, senate adopted Conference Report by the following vote: Yeas 15, Nays 14, one present not voting.

Charles E. Schnabel
Secretary of the Senate

I hereby certify that S. B. No. 965 passed the house, with amendments, on May 31, 1975, by the following vote: Yeas 86, Nays 58; June 2, 1975, house granted request of the senate for appointment of Conference Committee; June 2, 1975, house adopted Conference Report by the following vote: Yeas 81, Nays 60.

Dorothy Hallman
Chief Clerk of the House

Approved:

June 21, 1975
Date

12:15 pm O'CLOCK

Dolph Briscoe
Governor

Mark White
Secretary of State

Texas State Department of Public Welfare
El Departamento de Bienestar Público del Estado de Tejas

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR REGISTERED FAMILY HOMES

NORMAS MINIMAS PARA HOGARES FAMILIARES REGISTRADOS

June/junio 1976

I. THE CHILDREN IN CARE.

A. Number and Ages of Children – A registered family home cares for no more than six children under age 14 on a regular basis. This number does not include the care giver's own children. Additionally, the family home can give care after school hours for up to six other children who are brothers or sisters of the ones in care. But the total number of children in care, including the care giver's own, can never be more than 12.

B. Staff to Child Ratio – The number of children in care cannot be more than is shown in these age combinations:

WHEN ONE CARE GIVER IS PRESENT AND

- No infants are cared for, then 6 preschoolers and 6 school children may be cared for;
- One infant is cared for, then 5 preschoolers and 4 school children may be cared for;
- Two infants are cared for, then 4 preschoolers and 2 school children may be cared for;
- Three infants are cared for, then 3 preschoolers and 1 school child may be cared for;
- Four infants are cared for, then 2 preschoolers and no school children may be cared for.

An infant is a child under 18 months old. A preschooler is a child at least 18 months old who has not started school.

WHEN MORE THAN ONE CARE GIVER IS PRESENT

Care may be given six children of any age and up to six school age children who are brothers or sisters of the ones in care. But the limit, including the care givers' own children, is still 12.

C. Length of Care – Care in any one day must be for less than 24 hours.

D. Taking Children for Care – Before accepting a child for care, the care giver must give parents* a copy of "Minimum Standards for Registered Family Homes" and "Parents' Guide to Registered Family Homes." (The State Department of Public Welfare provides these.)

Parents must complete and sign an emergency medical care form for their children.

No child can be refused care because of race.

E. Immunizations – Before accepting a child for care, the child must have been tested for tuberculosis (TB) and immunized against these diseases: diphtheria, tetanus, polio, measles, rubella, and pertussis.

A statement signed or stamped by a physician or health clinic is acceptable if it says the immunizations have begun and will be completed soon.

Exception–If immunization is against the child's religion, the parents must provide a signed statement saying this is the case.

A copy of each child's immunization record, with dates, must be given to the care giver. The results of the TB test also must be given to the care giver.

These rules must be followed for the care giver's own children if they are preschool age and living in the family home.

*Whenever "parent" occurs in these standards, it is considered to include parent, legal guardian, or managing conservator.

TOLL FREE STATEWIDE CHILD ABUSE HOTLINE

1-800-292-5400

LINEA ESPECIAL GRATIS PARA REPORTAR EL MALTRATO DE NIÑOS EN TEJAS

I. LOS NIÑOS QUE SE CUIDAN

A. Número y Edad de los Niños – El hogar familiar registrado cuida con regularidad a no más de seis niños de menos de 14 años de edad. Este número no incluye los hijos de la persona que cuida. Durante las horas después de la escuela, el hogar familiar registrado puede cuidar hasta seis niños adicionales, pero tienen que ser hermanos o hermanas de los otros niños que se cuida. El total de los niños que se cuida, incluyendo los que son hijos de la persona que cuida, nunca puede ser más de 12.

B. Proporción de Niños a Personas que Cuidan – El número de niños que se cuida no puede sobrepasar los límites explicados en las siguientes combinaciones:

CUANDO SOLO HAY UNA PERSONA QUE CUIDA Y

- No se cuida a bebés, se puede cuidar a 6 niños de edad preescolar y a 6 niños de edad escolar;
- Se cuida a un bebé, se puede cuidar a 5 niños de edad preescolar y a 4 niños de edad escolar;
- Se cuida a dos bebés, se puede cuidar a 4 niños de edad preescolar y a 2 niños de edad escolar;
- Se cuida a tres bebés, se puede cuidar a 3 niños de edad preescolar y a 1 niño de edad escolar;
- Se cuida a cuatro bebés, se puede cuidar a 2 niños de edad preescolar y no se puede cuidar a ningún niño de edad escolar.

Un bebé es un niño de menos de 18 meses. Un niño preescolar es un niño de cuando menos 18 meses que todavía no va a la escuela.

CUANDO HAY MAS DE UNA PERSONA QUE CUIDA

Se puede cuidar a seis niños de la edad que sea y además hasta a seis niños de edad escolar que sean hermanos o hermanas de los demás niños que se cuida. Pero el límite, incluyendo los hijos de la persona que cuida, sigue siendo 12.

C. Duración del Cuidado – El cuidado que se da en un día siempre debe ser de menos de 24 horas.

D. Antes de aceptar a los niños – Antes de aceptar al niño que va a cuidar, la persona que cuida tiene que entregar a los padres* una copia de las "Normas Mínimas para Hogares Familiares Registrados" y de la "Guía para Padres: Hogares Familiares Registrados." Estas se pueden conseguir del Departamento.

Los padres deben llenar y firmar una forma autorizando atención medical de emergencia para sus niños.

No se puede negarle cuidado a un niño por motivo de raza.

E. Inmunizaciones – Antes de que se acepte a un niño para cuidarlo, le tienen que haber hecho la prueba de la tuberculosis, y tienen que haberle inmunizado contra la difteria, el tétanos, la poliomielitis, el sarampión, la rubella, y la tos ferina.

Se puede aceptar un papel firmado o estampado por el médico o la clínica que certifique que se han empezado las inmunizaciones y que pronto van a completarse.

Excepción – si la inmunización es contra la religión del niño, los padres tienen que presentar una declaración firmada diciendo que así es.

Para cada niño hay que dar a la persona que cuida una copia del registro de las inmunizaciones, con fechas. También se le debe dar los resultados de la prueba de tuberculosis.

Si los niños de la persona que cuida son preescolares y viven en el hogar familiar, hay que seguir estas mismas reglas para ellos también.

*Cuando la palabra "padres" aparece en estas normas mínimas, se entiende que se refiere al padre y/o a la madre, al guardián legal, o a la gerencia conservadora, según el caso.

II. THE DAY CARE GIVER AND FAMILY.

A. Age and Health – The care giver must be at least 18 years old. No one in the family home can have a physical or mental condition that could be harmful to the children cared for.

When children are being cared for, no one can be in the home who has been convicted of a crime of immoral conduct or convicted of violating a criminal statute that protects children.

B. TB Test – Everyone over 14 years old living in the family home and anyone who gives care to the children must have a TB skin test or X-ray every year.

C. Accidents – The care giver must have a copy of "A Guide for First Aid and Emergency Care for Young Children" to use when there is an accident. (The Department provides this.)

III. THE HOME

A. Fire, Sanitation, and Safety – The family home must have fire, sanitation, and safety inspection reports when registered and every year after that. If inspections cannot be done locally, the Department will provide check lists. These must be completed by the care giver and signed when the home is registered and every year after that. Parents have a right to ask for and see the inspection reports or check lists.

B. General – The care giver must keep a safe and healthy home for the children in care. When required by the Department, the home must participate in a statistical sampling.

IV. THE CARE GIVEN TO CHILDREN.

A. Supervision and Health – Children must be supervised at all times by an adult who is able to take care of them. Children must never be out of control.

If a child gets sick, he or she must be separated from the other children and the sick child's parents notified immediately. If the illness is serious, the physician named on the emergency medical care form must be notified or the child must be taken to the hospital or clinic named on the form.

Medicines can be given to a child in care only if a physician or the child's parents have given written permission to do so.

B. Child Abuse or Neglect – Children in care must not be abused or neglected. If a child comes to the family home looking abused or neglected, the care giver must call the Department or the police immediately. This is required by State law.

C. Telephone Numbers – The family home must have a working telephone. Phone numbers for ambulances, police or sheriff's department, and fire department must be near the phone.

A list of home and business phone numbers of the children's parents must be nearby in case of an emergency.

D. Activities – Quiet and active play must be planned for the children. If the weather is good, the children must be allowed to play outdoors daily.

E. Discipline – Children in care must not be punished cruelly, harshly, or in an unusual way. No child of any age can ever be shaken or hit. No child under five years old can ever be spanked. The care giver can only spank a child five years old or older if the child's parents give the care giver their written and signed permission. The care giver can only use his or her open hand to spank and the spanking can only be done on the child's buttocks.

F. Toys – Toys that use anything that explodes (such as caps) or that shoot things (such as darts or B-B's) are not allowed. Toys must have no poisonous materials (such as lead paints or poisonous gases).

II. LA PERSONA QUE CUIDA Y SU FAMILIA.

A. Edad y Salud – La persona que cuida debe tener cuando menos 18 años. Ninguna persona del hogar familiar debe tener una condición física o mental que podría ser dañosa para los niños que se cuida.

Mientras se esté cuidando a los niños, no puede haber nadie en la casa que ha sido declarado culpable de un crimen de conducta inmoral o de la violación de un estatuto criminal que protege a los niños.

B. Pruebas para Tuberculosis – Todas las personas que tienen más de 14 años que viven en el hogar familiar y las que cuidan a los niños tienen que tener cada año una prueba de la tuberculosis o un examen radiográfico para probar que no tienen tuberculosis.

C. Accidentes – La persona que cuida a los niños debe tener una copia de la "Guía para los Primeros Auxilios y Atención de Emergencia para Niños Jóvenes" para su uso cuando haya accidentes. (Puede conseguir esta guía del Departamento.)

III. LA CASA.

A. Lumbres, Salubridad, y Seguridad – Cuando se registra la casa y cada año después, tiene que tener documentación comprobando que ha pasado inspecciones de prevención de lumbres (incendios), de salubridad, y de seguridad. Si en el local no hay quien haga estas inspecciones, puede conseguir unas listas del Departamento. La persona que cuida los niños marca las listas y las firma cuando se registra la casa y todos los años después. Los padres tienen el derecho de pedir y de ver los reportes de las inspecciones o las listas marcadas.

B. En General – La persona que cuida debe mantener la casa en condiciones sanas y seguras para los niños que cuida. Cuando lo requiera el Departamento, el hogar tiene que participar en un estudio estadístico de muestras escogidas.

IV. EL CUIDADO QUE RECIBEN LOS NIÑOS.

A. Vigilancia y Salud – Debe haber un adulto capaz de cuidar niños para vigilarlos a todas horas. Siempre debe tener control de los niños.

Si algún niño se enferma, hay que separarlo de los demás niños y avisar inmediatamente a los padres del enfermo. Si es grave la enfermedad, hay que avisarle al médico nombrado en la forma para atención medical de emergencia o hay que llevar al niño al hospital o clínica nombrado en la forma.

Se le puede dar medicinas al niño solo si un médico o los padres del niño han dado la autorización por escrito.

B. Maltrato o Abandono de los Niños – Los niños que se cuidan no deben ser maltratados ni abandonados. Si un niño llega al hogar familiar con aspecto de maltrato o descuido, la persona que cuida debe avisar inmediatamente por teléfono al Departamento o a la policía. Esto lo requiere la ley del estado.

C. Lista de Teléfonos – El hogar familiar debe tener un teléfono que funciona bien. Hay que tener cerca del teléfono la lista de los números del servicio de ambulancias, de la policía u otro oficial de justicia, y de los bomberos.

Una lista de los números de los padres de los niños, en la casa y en el trabajo, también se debe tener a mano por si haya alguna emergencia.

D. Actividades – Se deben planear para los niños juegos activos y otras actividades más tranquilas. Cuando hace buen tiempo, se debe permitir diariamente que salgan a jugar afuera.

E. Disciplina – No se debe castigar con crueldad, con demasiada severidad, ni de una manera extraña a los niños que se cuida. Nunca deben ser estrujados ni golpeados. No se le debe dar nalgadas a ningún niño menor de 5 años. La persona que cuida puede dar nalgadas a un niño de 5 años o mayor sólo si tiene permiso por escrito y firmado de los padres del niño. La persona que cuida solo puede usar la palma de la mano abierta para dar nalgadas, que solamente se darán en las nalgas del niño.

F. Juguetes – Se prohiben juguetes que empleen explosivos o parque, o que avienten proyectiles (como dardas o postas). Los juguetes no deben contener ningunas substancias tóxicas – ninguna pintura con plomo ni gases venenosos.

State of Texas
Department of Public Welfare

Form 2916
December 1976

PARENTS' GUIDE TO REGISTERED FAMILY HOMES
GUIA PARA LOS PADRES: HOGARES FAMILIARES REGISTRADOS

The Child Care Licensing Act of 1975 requires anyone who offers registered family home care to register with the State Department of Public Welfare.

A registered family home cares for no more than six children under 14 years old on a regular basis for less than 24 hours a day in the care giver's own home. This number does not include the care giver's own children. Additionally, the family home can give care after school hours for up to six other children who are brothers or sisters of the ones in care. But the total number of children in care, including the care giver's own, can never be more than 12.

The Department does not make regular visits to inspect registered family homes. Homes are spot checked by the licensing division. Complaints are promptly investigated.

The registered family home care giver must inform the Department in writing that the home meets minimum standards. The care giver must give you a copy of the standards so you can check to see if they are being met.

If you have a complaint or question about a registered family home, please contact the local licensing office of the Department.

EXAMPLES OF WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN A REGISTERED FAMILY HOME

A care giver who is friendly, courteous, thoughtful, and has experience for the job of giving your child loving care.

A care giver who listens to your ideas about your child's physical and psychological health and well-being.

Según el Child Care Licensing Act of 1976, las personas que ofrecen cuidado en hogar familiar registrado tienen que registrarse con el Departamento Estatal de Bienestar Público.

El hogar familiar registrado cuida con regularidad por menos de 24 horas del día y en el hogar de la persona que cuida, a no más de seis niños de menos de 14 años de edad. Durante las horas después de la escuela, el hogar familiar registrado puede cuidar a hasta seis niños adicionales que sean hermanos o hermanas de los otros niños que se cuida. Pero el número total de los niños que se cuida, incluyendo los hijos de la persona que cuida, nunca puede ser más de 12.

El Departamento de Bienestar Público no hace visitas periódicas para inspeccionar los hogares familiares registrados. La división de licencias inspecciona un número escogido. Las quejas se investigan inmediatamente.

El hogar familiar registrado tiene que avisar al Departamento, por escrito, que sí, cumple con las normas mínimas (los requisitos), y tiene que darle a usted una copia de esos requisitos o normas para que vea usted si se cumplen o no.

Si tiene una queja o una pregunta relativa a un hogar familiar registrado, póngase en contacto con la oficina local de la división de licencias del Departamento de Bienestar Público.

EJEMPLOS DE LO QUE SE DEBE BUSCAR EN UN HOGAR FAMILIAR REGISTRADO

La persona que cuida debe ser amable, atenta, y considerada, y debe tener experiencia que le enseñe a cuidar a su hijo con cariño.

Debe escuchar las ideas de usted sobre el bienestar y la salud física y psicológica de su niño.

A care giver who has time for all the children.

A care giver who has child's immunization record on file.

A care giver who will handle special health or allergy problems.

A safe and sanitary home.

Meals and snacks that are nutritious and appetizing.

A home that has first aid equipment and a care giver who knows what to do in an emergency.

Parents should talk to the care giver about how to discipline their children.

Handicapped children should be placed in a registered family home only on the advice of a physician.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT CHILD CARE, PLEASE CONTACT THE LOCAL LICENSING OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

Debe tener tiempo para todos los niños.

Debe tener los registros de las inmunizaciones de todos los niños.

Debe poder enfrentar problemas especiales relacionados con la salud o las alergias.

La casa debe ser segura y saludable.

Las comidas y meriendas deben ser nutritivas y sabrosas.

Debe haber equipo para los primeros auxilios y la persona que cuida debe saber qué hacer en caso de emergencia.

Los padres deben hablar con la persona que cuida acerca de cómo disciplinar a sus hijos.

Niños con impedimentos deben ser puestos en un hogar familiar registrado sólo cuando lo aconseja el médico.

PARA MAS INFORMACION EN CUANTO AL CUIDADO DE NIÑOS, PONGASE EN CONTACTO CON LA OFICINA LOCAL DE LICENCIAS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE BIENESTAR PUBLICO.

TO BE FILLED IN BY LOCAL LICENSING REPRESENTATIVE
ESTA PARTE SERA COMPLETADA POR EL REPRESENTANTE LOCAL DE LICENCIAS

Name of Licensing Representative
Nombre del Representante

Address and Telephone No. of Local Licensing Office
Dirección y Teléfono de la Oficina

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State of Texas
Department of Public Welfare

Form 2904
December 1976

EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE
ATENCION MEDICAL de EMERGENCIA

If I cannot be reached to make plans for emergency medical care for my child at the time of an illness or accident, I give permission for:

Si mi niño(a) se enferma o tiene un accidente y no me pueden encontrar para conseguirle tratamiento medical de emergencia, doy permiso a:

_____
Name of day care facility owner or director
Nombre del dueño(a) o director(a) de la facilidad de cuidado de día

to take my child (or children): para que lleve a mi niño (o mis niños):

_____
Name of child (1)/Nombre del niño (1)

_____
Name of child (2)/Nombre del niño (2)

_____
Name of child (3)/Nombre del niño (3)

_____
Name of child (4)/Nombre del niño (4)

to: Dr.
al: Dr. _____
Name of doctor/Nombre del doctor

_____
Address of doctor/Dirección del doctor

_____
Phone number/Número de teléfono

or to:
o al: _____
Name of hospital or clinic/Nombre del hospital o clínica

_____
Address of hospital or clinic/Dirección del hospital o clínica

_____
Phone number/Número de teléfono

Signed:
Firma: _____
Parent, managing conservator, or legal guardian
Padre, madre, gerencia conservadora, o guardián legal

_____
Date/Fecha

State of Texas
Department of Public Welfare

Form 2917
December 1976

FIRE PREVENTION CHECKLIST FOR REGISTERED FAMILY HOMES
PREVENCION DE LUMBRES: LISTA DE CONDICIONES PARA HOGARES FAMILIARES REGISTRADOS

If you want to be registered by the State Department of Public Welfare to offer child care, your family home should be inspected and approved by a local fire marshal. If a fire marshal cannot inspect your home, you must complete this checklist. If you cannot answer "yes" to any of the following questions that apply to your home, an unsafe condition exists which must be corrected before your home can be registered. If the question does not apply to your home, check the "N.A." (not applicable) column.

Antes de que el Departamento Estatal de Bienestar Público registre una casa que va a ofrecer cuidado para niños, se necesita que la casa sea examinada y aprobada por un mariscal del departamento local de bomberos. Si en su localidad no hay oficial que le pueda inspeccionar la casa, usted mismo debe examinarla y marcar las condiciones en esta lista. Si la respuesta a alguna pregunta es "No," quiere decir que existe una condición peligrosa que tiene que ser corregida antes de que el Departamento pueda registrar la casa. Si alguna pregunta no tiene aplicación para la casa de usted, márquela en la columna que dice "N.A." (no aplica).

1. Are there at least two unblocked exits to the outside (including windows) from your home? ☐ Yes/Sí

1. ¿Tiene su casa cuando menos dos salidas practicables (incluyendo ventanas)?

2. Is the electrical wiring system in good repair? ☐ Yes/Sí

2. ¿Está en buenas condiciones el alambrado eléctrico?

3. Are the fuses or circuit breakers in your fuse box in good operating condition? ☐ Yes/Sí

3. ¿Están funcionando y en buenas condiciones los fusibles y los cortacircuitos de la caja de fusibles?

4. Heaters: (If any question does not apply to your home, check N.A.)

4. Calentadores: (Si la pregunta no se aplica a su casa, márquela "N.A.")

   a. If you use space heaters, are they vented to the outside? ☐ Yes/Sí ☐ N.A.

      Note: If your space heaters are not designed to vent to the outside check under N.A.

   a. Si usa calentadores de los que son para un solo cuarto, ¿tienen ventilación para afuera?

      Nota: Si la clase de calentadores que usa no requiere ventilación para afuera, marque "N.A."

   b. If you have open flame heaters, do they have metal screens or guards to protect the children? ☐ Yes/Sí ☐ N.A.

   b. Si tiene calentadores de lumbre tocable, ¿tienen tela de metal u otra guardia para la protección de los niños?

   c. Do all gas heaters have metal pipe connections? ☐ Yes/Sí ☐ N.A.

   c. ¿Tienen tubería de metal todos los calentadores de gas?

d.	If you have central heat, is the system given periodic inspection by a qualified technician?	☐ Yes/Sí ☐ N.A.	d. Si tiene calentador central, ¿es examinado periódicamente por un técnico calificado?
5.	Is there an operable 2 3/4 pound dry chemical fire extinguisher available for use in the kitchen?	☐ Yes/Sí	5. ¿Tiene a su disposición en la cocina un extintor de químicos secos de 2 3/4 libras que funciona?
6.	Is your fire extinguisher serviced after each use and checked by a professional for proper weight at least once a year?	☐ Yes/Sí	6. ¿Es renovado después de cada uso su extintor, y es pesado cuando menos una vez al año por un profesional para asegurar el peso correcto?
7.	Is trash burned in an area away from the children?	☐ Yes/Sí ☐ N.A.	7. ¿Se quema la basura en un lugar retirado de donde están los niños?
8.	Do you have an evacuation plan and fire drills?	☐ Yes/Sí	8. ¿Hay un plan que se practica para abandonar la casa en caso de una lumbre?
9.	Do you have a way to alert the children to a fire? (alarm, bell, etc.)	☐ Yes/Sí	9. ¿Tiene manera de avisar a los niños que hay lumbre? (alarma, campana, etc.)
10.	Are all inflammable materials and matches kept out of reach of the children?	☐ Yes/Sí	10. ¿Se guardan los fósforos (las mechas) y todos los demás productos inflamables en un lugar fuera del alcance de los niños?

State of Texas
Department of Public Welfare

Form 2918
December 1976

SANITATION AND SAFETY CHECKLIST FOR REGISTERED FAMILY HOMES
SANIDAD Y SEGURIDAD: LISTA DE CONDICIONES PARA HOGARES FAMILIARES REGISTRADOS

If you want to be registered by the State Department of Public Welfare to offer child care, your family home should be inspected and approved by an inspector from your local health department. If this inspection cannot be obtained locally, you must complete this checklist. If you cannot answer "yes" to any of the following questions that apply to your home, an unsafe or unsanitary condition exists which must be corrected before your home can be registered. If the question does not apply to your home, check the "N.A." (not applicable) column.

Antes de que el Departamento Estatal de Bienestar Público registre una casa que va a ofrecer cuidado para niños, se necesita que la casa sea examinada y aprobada por un inspector del departamento local de salud. Si en su localidad no hay oficial que le pueda inspeccionar la casa, usted mismo debe examinarla y marcar las condiciones en esta lista. Si la respuesta a alguna pregunta es "No," quiere decir que existe una condición peligrosa o insalubre que tiene que ser corregida antes de que el Departamento pueda registrar la casa. Si alguna pregunta no tiene aplicación para la casa de usted, márquela en la columna que dice "N.A." (no aplica).

1.	Is the outdoor play area free of hazards to the children?	☐ Yes/Sí	1. ¿Está libre de peligros para los niños el lugar donde juegan afuera?
2.	Is the kitchen kept clean?	☐ Yes/Sí	2. ¿Se mantiene limpia la cocina?
3.	Is perishable food refrigerated or safely stored in other ways?	☐ Yes/Sí	3. ¿Se guarda la comida en la refrigeradora o en otro lugar donde no se echa a perder?
4.	Are animals which can get rabies vaccinated against rabies every year?	☐ Yes/Sí ☐ N.A.	4. ¿Son vacunados anualmente contra la rabia los animales que pueden contraerla?
5.	Are plumbing facilities in good working condition?	☐ Yes/Sí	5. ¿Está en buenas condiciones la plomería?
6.	Is there an adequate sewerage system? (septic tank or municipal service system)	☐ Yes/Sí	6. ¿Es adecuado el sistema de drenaje (tanque séptico o servicio municipal)?
7.	Is your drinking water supply from a public system or from a private well approved by the local health department?	☐ Yes/Sí	7. ¿Es aprobado por el departamento local de salud el sistema público o la noria privada de donde viene su agua para beber?
8.	Are cleaning supplies, bug sprays, medicines, and poisons stored so children cannot get to them?	☐ Yes/Sí	8. ¿Están alzados donde los niños no pueden agarrarlos las medicinas, las provisiones para limpiar, los venenos para insectos, y otros venenos?
9.	Is garbage kept in metal or plastic containers with tight fitting lids?	☐ Yes/Sí	9. ¿Pone la basura en botes de metal o de plástico con tapa que cierra bien?
10.	Is garbage removed at least once each week?	☐ Yes/Sí	10. ¿Se llevan la basura por lo menos una vez por semana?
11.	Do glass doors have markings at child's eye-level to prevent accidents?	☐ Yes/Sí ☐ N.A.	11. Para evitar accidentes, ¿están marcadas las puertas de vidrio de manera que las vean los niños?
12.	Are insects (flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, ants), mice, and rats under control?	☐ Yes/Sí	12. ¿Mantiene su casa relativamente libre de insectos (moscas, zancudos, cucarachas, hormigas) y de ratas y ratones?

ABRASION OR SCRAPE OF SKIN

Wash with soap and warm water.
Dry well and apply sterile dressing.

BITES, ANIMAL AND HUMAN

Clean thoroughly under running water using gauze pad and soap. Rinse.
Apply sterile dressing.
Notify parent.
If animal bite, identify and obtain owner's name and address if possible.
Urge parents to seek medical care.

BLOW ON HEAD OR FACE

Keep child lying down, head slightly elevated. Maintain clear airway.
If unconscious, notify parent, call physician, or take child, to hospital immediately.
If conscious and no visible evidence of swelling or bleeding or difference in the size of child's pupils, observe the child and notify the parents.

BURNS

Minor Burns (a small reddened area, no blister formation):
Hold under cold running water or apply ice pack to burned area for 2 to 3 minutes, or plunge into ice water.
Notify parent when she comes for child.
Severe Burns (blisters or skin destruction):
Cover loosely with dry sterile pad, or if large area of the body is involved, cover with clean ironed sheet or pillow case for protection.
Do not clean or pull clothing over burned area. Notify parent.
Seek immediate medical care. Transport to hospital if necessary.

COLDS—COUGHS

Do not admit children with discharging nose or eyes nor those complaining of or showing evidence of sore throat, coughing, sneezing or fever.
Isolate all children developing these signs after admittance.
Notify parent and exclude the child from the center.
Encourage parent to seek medical care.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, SUSPECTED

Isolate any child with signs or symptoms of communicable disease.
Notify parent and exclude the child from the center. Urge parent to seek diagnosis and care.

CONVULSIONS AND SEIZURES

Do not restrain the convulsive movements or try to move child during the seizure. Prevent child from injuring himself by striking objects.
Following any convulsion the child should be allowed to rest. Keep quiet, loosen clothing.
Notify parent and urge parents to seek medical care.

CUTS

Slight Cut: Wash well with soap and warm water.
Apply a sterile dressing such as adhesive tape bandage or gauze square.
Extensive Or Deep Cut: Cover with sterile gauze and bandage. Apply gentle pressure to stop bleeding.
Notify parent and urge parents to seek medical care.
Excessive Bleeding: Keep child lying down and quiet.
Cover with sterile gauze and bandage. Apply pressure over the area with your hand. Elevate wounded part.
Notify parent. Seek immediate medical care. Transport to hospital if necessary.
Puncture Wounds—Or When Wound Occurs Out-of-Doors: Wash with soap and water. Notify parent.
Urge family to consult with physician (a tetanus booster may be indicated.)

EARS

Discharging Ears: A child with discharging ear or ears should be under medical supervision.
If child is not under medical supervision, he cannot remain in day care center.
Earache: No treatment.
Notify parent and urge parents to seek medical care.

EYES

Blow: Apply cold wet cloth over closed lid. Keep child quiet.
If there is redness or persistent pain, call parent and urge parents to seek medical care.
Inflamed Or Discharging Eye Or Eyes: Isolate: Notify parent and exclude the child from the center.
Encourage parent to seek medical care.
Injury: In all injuries, cover the affected eye loosely with sterile dressing.
Notify parent.
Encourage parent to seek medical care.

FAINTING

If child looks pale and about to faint, have him sit in chair and bend over until his head is between his legs or keep child lying down. Watch that he does not fall and injure himself.
Loosen any tight clothing which might interfere with breathing.
Apply cold compresses to forehead.
Observe for twitchings, color of skin and lips.
Notify parent and encourage parent to seek medical care.

FALLS

Minor: Make child comfortable.
Apply ice bag to superficial lumps or swellings.
Major: Keep child at rest. Observe for headache, vomiting or drowsiness.
Notify parent and urge parent to seek medical care.

FOREIGN BODIES

Ear, in external canal: Do not attempt to remove.
Notify parent and urge parent to seek medical care.
Eye: Do not permit child to rub eye. Flush eye with clean water, applied from medicine dropper.
If it does not flush out, notify parent, and urge parent to seek medical care.
Nose: Do not attempt to remove.
Notify parent. Urge parent to seek immediate medical care.
Throat, choking: Attempt to dislodge any foreign object.
If child cannot cough up foreign body lodged in throat, turn him upside down and slap vigorously on the back between the shoulder blades.
Notify parent.
Rush to physician or to hospital if foreign body is not dislodged.

GASTROINTESTINAL

Nausea And Vomiting: Isolate the child from the other children.
Have child rest on cot, head to one side. Give nothing by mouth.
Notify parent to come for the child and urge parent to seek medical care.
Diarrhea: Isolate, rest on cot.
Notify parent, and exclude child from the center. Urge parent to seek medical care.

HEADACHE

Have child rest in a quiet room away from other children.
Apply cold wet cloth to forehead.
Notify parent, and encourage parent to seek medical care.

NOSEBLEED

Have child sit up with head slightly forward so that blood will not run back into the throat.
Hold nostrils together with pressure over middle part of nose for about 5 minutes by the clock. Do not allow to blow or pick the nose. Application of cold to the nose may be tried. Keep quiet.
If Not Controlled And Bleeding Continues: Notify parent, and seek medical care.

PEDICULOSIS, bugs or head lice

Isolate the child from the other children. Notify parent to come for the child. Urge medical care. Examine all other children for evidence of nits.
Examine the child privately before readmitting.

POISONING

Call physician immediately. If container is available, use antidote recommended on label.
If patient is conscious, induce vomiting, **except for lye, other caustics, and petroleum products.** If antidote or poison is unknown, give patient milk.

SKIN INFECTIONS

Some skin conditions are highly communicable. The diagnosis of a skin condition should be made by a physician.
Do not admit child with skin condition until physician declares in writing the condition is non-communicable.

SPLINTERS

Slight: If superficial, remove with tweezers. After removal, wash with soap and water.
Cover with sterile gauze or adhesive tape bandage.
Deeply Imbedded Or Under Finger Nail: Do not attempt to remove.
Notify parent, and encourage parent to seek medical care.

SPRAINS

Keep limb at rest. Apply cold wet application for 5 minutes.
Notify parent, and encourage parent to seek medical care.

SUSPECTED FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS

Avoid manipulation and movement of affected parts. Cover broken skin loosely with sterile dressing.
Notify parent and physician immediately.
Call for expert help.

STINGS AND INSECT BITES

Apply cold wet applications for 5 minutes.
Apply alcohol.
If Known To Be Hypersensitive: Notify parent and physician immediately.
Watch carefully for excessive swelling, or difficulty in breathing.

TEETH

Toothache: Notify parent, and encourage parent to seek dental care.
Tooth Injury: Control bleeding by instructing child to bite on sterile piece of gauze.
If tooth is knocked out, find the tooth if possible and wrap in sterile gauze. Send it with the child to the dentist.
Notify parent, and urge parent to seek immediate dental care.

State of Texas
Department of Public Welfare

Form 2919
December 1976

REGISTRATION FORM
FORMA PARA REGISTRARSE

NOTE: Please complete **two** copies of this form. Mail one copy to the Department of Public Welfare in the envelope provided. Keep the other copy in your home.

NOTA: Favor de completar **dos** copias de esta forma. Mande una copia por correo, en el sobre incluído, al Departamento de Bienestar Público. Guarde la otra copia en su casa.

I meet and will continue to meet the "Minimum Standards for Registered Family Homes" and want to be registered as follows:

Cumplo y seguiré cumpliendo con las "Normas Mínimas para Hogares Familiares Registrados," y quiero registrarme de la siguiente manera:

(PLEASE PRINT)/(FAVOR DE ESCRIBIR CON LETRA DE MOLDE)

Name/Nombre		
Street Address/Dirección (Calle y Numero)		
City/Ciudad	**ZIP Code**	**Telephone No.**/No. de Teléfono

I intend to care for (or am caring for):
Es mi intención cuidar (o ya estoy cuidando) a:

NUMBER (include your own children)
NUMERO (incluya los niños suyos)

☐ Infants (from birth throught 17 months)
Bebés (desde reción nacidos hasta los 17 meses)

☐ Preschool children ages . . . . ☐ through ☐
Niños preescolares de las edades de ☐ hasta ☐

☐ School age children after school who are brothers or sisters of those in care in the morning or all day.
Niños de edad escolar, después de la escuela, que son hermanos o hermanas de los niños que cuido en la mañana o durante el día.

I understand that I am not to take care of more than 12 children at the same time including my own under 14 years old.

Comprendo que no debo cuidar a más de 12 niños a la vez, incluyendo los hijos míos menores de 14 años.

I understand that any complaints about my registered family home will be investigated by a representative of the Department of Public Welfare.

Comprendo que cualquier queja acerca de mi hogar familiar registrado será investigado por un representante del Departamento de Bienestar Público.

I understand that my registered family home may be visited as part of the Department's statistical sampling program.

Comprendo que mi hogar puede ser visitado por el Departamento como muestra estadística.

If I move to another address or if I stop giving care to children, I must notify the nearest Day Care Licensing Office of the Department of Public Welfare.

Si cambio de dirección o si dejo de ofrecer cuidado a niños, tengo que avisar a la Oficina de Licencias para Cuidado de Día que quede más cerca, o al Departamento de Bienestar Público.

I have filled out, signed and kept a copy of this form.

Guardo una copia de esta forma debidamente completa y firmada.

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Signature/Firma _____ Date/Fecha _____

Appendix II

Copies of Questionnaires

REGISTERED FAMILY HOMES PROJECT

REGISTERED FAMILY HOMES QUESTIONNAIRE

Interview Number_____

Facility Name_____

Facility Address_____
_____

Facility Telephone_____

Name and Position of
Respondent_____
_____

Registered Family Home Category I II III
(Circle One)

Interviewer:_____

Date Taken:_____

Total Length
of Interview_____

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

REGISTERED FAMILY HOMES PROJECT

Introduction

This interview is part of a study being carried out by the Department of Public Welfare. We are talking to people who provide day care for children in different parts of the State. We're interested in some things about the people who provide day care, and how they feel about the Department's program of regulating family day care.

This is not any kind of check or inspection. In this interview we only want to know how you feel and your ideas on things. All the information we gather will be collected together, and your personal replies will be kept completely confidential.

One more thing: This interview is completely voluntary; if at any time you decide you don't want to go on with it, just let me know. If there are any questions you don't want to answer, just say so. Is it O.K. to begin?

IF YES: GO TO FIRST QUESTIONS.
IF NO: Well, do you have any special reasons for not wanting to participate?

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

First we'd like some information about your relationship with the Department.

1. Before January 1, 1976, under the old law, the Department licensed family day homes as commercial boarding homes. Were you ever licensed?

( ) Yes ( ) No

1b. Did you ever hear about licensing?
( ) Yes ( ) No
→ GO TO Q. 2, SECTION I, PAGE 2

1c. How did you hear about licensing?
( ) Friends ( ) Relatives
( ) Department ( ) Other_____ Specify
( ) Public Media

GO TO Q. 2, SECTION I, PAGE 1

1a. For how long were you licensed: _____ Years _____ Months

2. The Department now registers, rather than licenses, family day homes. Have you filled out the registration forms?

( ) Yes ( ) No

2c. Have you heard anything about registration?
( ) Yes ( ) No
→ GO TO Q. 3, SECTION I, PAGE 2

2d. How did you hear about registration?
( ) I called the Department
( ) The Department contacted me
( ) Public Media
( ) Other _____ Specify

GO TO Q. 3, SECTION I, PAGE 2

2a. Have you received your notification registration?
( ) Yes ( ) No
→ GO TO Q. 3, SECTION I, PAGE 2

2b. When were you registered? _____, 1976 Month

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

IF NEVER LICENSED BUT NOW REGISTERED, GO TO Q. 5., SECTION I, PAGE 2

IF NEVER LICENSED OR REGISTERED, GO TO SECTION II, PAGE 3

3. How long did it take you to get your license from the time your first talked with someone in the Department?

_____Months

4. How many visits per year did you receive from a licensing representative while you were licensed?

_____Visits

IF LICENSED BUT NEVER REGISTERED, GO TO SECTION II, PAGE 3

5. How long did it take for you to become registered from the time you first talked with someone in the Department?

_____Months

6. How many visits have you received from the Department since you've been registered?

_____Visits ( ) None

↓

GO TO SECTION II, C

6a. What were those visits for? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY

( ) Department representative inspected
( ) Needed help to register
( ) Asked for advice about child care
( ) Other_____
Specify

II. We'd like to know how you feel about the Department's program of regulating family day homes.

1. Under licensing, the Department checks and takes responsibility for seeing that a person giving child care meets minimum standards. Under registration, most family day homes will check themselves and certify that the home meets standards.

1a. Some people think that all, or almost all family day homes will meet the standards even though they may not be checked by the Department. Others think that few, if any, family day homes will meet the standards if they are not checked. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) All, or almost all, will meet the standards
( ) About half will meet the standards and about half won't
( ) Few, if any, will meet the standards
( ) Don't know.

1b. Some people think that the Department ought to check on all kinds of day care regularly, even when the person takes care of children in their own home. Some people think that the large day care centers should be checked by the Department, but that the Department should not be checking on people's private homes. Still others think that day care should be left up to the parents and the day care provider. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) The Department should regularly check on all kinds of day care
( ) The Department should check the day care centers but not people's private homes
( ) The Department should not check any day care facilities
( ) Don't know

2. Under licensing, the person giving child care receives a license to display in their home or child care center. Under registration, the family day home will receive a letter, notifying the caregiver that the home is registered. Which of the following best describes what you think the registered family home should receive from the Department?

( ) License
( ) A certificate or document of some kind that could be framed and hung up for display
( ) Notification of registration letter
( ) Other_____(Sepcify)
( ) Don't know

3. Under licensing, the caregiver is required to keep a copy of the minimum standards handy in the home or day care center. Under registration, the caregiver is supposed to give each parent a copy of the minimum stndards and a copy of the Department's guide of what to look for in family day care.

   3a. Some people think that all, or almost all, registered family homes will give copies of the standards and the parents' guide to parents like they are supposed to. Other people think that few, if any, registered family homes will give these things to parents. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

   ( ) All, or almost all, will give parents the minimum standards and the guide
   ( ) About half will give the materials to parents and about half won't
   ( ) Few, if any, will give parents the materials
   ( ) Don't know

   3b. Some people think that all, or almost all, parents will check the registered family homes. Other people think that few, if any, parents will check the homes. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

   ( ) All, or almost all, parents will check the homes
   ( ) About half the parents will check the homes and half won't
   ( ) Few, if any, of the parents will check the homes
   ( ) Don't know

   3c. Some people think that all, or almost all, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide, if they are given to them. Other people think that few, if any, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide, if they are given to them. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

   ( ) All, or almost all, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide
   ( ) About half the parents will read the materials and half won't
   ( ) Few, if any, of the parents will read the materials
   ( ) Don't know

4. Some people think that with registration a lot more people who are caring for children in their own homes will report this to the Department. Other people think that it will make little difference; people who didn't apply for a family day home license won't register either. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

   ( ) A lot of people who wouldn't apply for a license to take care of children will be willing to register
   ( ) It won't make any difference; people who wouldn't apply for a license won't be willing to register either
   ( ) Don't know

5. Some people say that across the nation when agencies like the Department of Public Welfare try to license and regularly supervise family day homes, they only reach a few of the people who are actually giving family day care. They say that most of these people, like those who advertise "babysitting" in the laundromats and grocery stores, are never seen anyway.

   5a. People who favor registration think that at least this way the Department will find out about who is providing family day care, and that we can't afford to hire enough people to find all or most of the family day homes, inspect and license them, and supervise them regularly. Other people think that money should be found to locate these family day homes, inspect, license, and regularly supervise them. Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

   ( ) Family day homes should just be registered. We should not spend more money on staff to find, inspect, license, and supervise them.
   ( ) Family day homes should <u>not</u> just be registered. We should spend more money on staff to find, inspect, license and supervise them.
   ( ) We should not register or license family day homes. The Department should just leave them alone.
   ( ) Don't know

6. Lots of people who take care of children without getting a license or registering are reported to the Department. Some think that because registration is simpler and easier than licensing, people will be more willing to report to the Department that a person is caring for children without registering than they would be if a license was required. Other people think it won't make much difference. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

   ( ) More people will be willing to report an unregistered family day home than were willing to report an unlicensed home.
   ( ) It won't make any difference; about the same number of people will be willing to report an unregistered family day home as were willing to report an unlicensed home.
   ( ) Don't know

7. Some people are afraid that there will be more cases of child abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration because the Department will not be closely supervising these homes. Other people think this will not happen; people who would abuse or neglect the children in their care will do it whether the Department is regularly inspecting the home or not and most people would not neglect or abuse children under any circumstances. Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

   ( ) There will be more cases of abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration than there would be under licensing
   ( ) There will <u>not</u> be any more cases of abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration than there would be under licensing
   ( ) Don't know

8. Considering all the things we've talked about so far, which do you think is the better way of regulating family day homes, registration or licensing?

( ) Registration
( ) Licensing
( ) Don't know

III. Now I have a couple of questions about fire and health inspections.

1. Do you think family day homes should be required to have a fire inspection?

( ) Yes

( ) No → GO TO Q. 2, SECTION III

1a. How often should family day homes have a fire inspection?

( ) Once Only
( ) Every 6 months
( ) Every year
( ) Every two years
( ) Other_____(Specify)
( ) Don't know

2. Do you think family day homes should be required to have a health and sanitation inspection?

( ) Yes

( ) No → GO TO SECTION IV

2a. How often should family day homes have a health and sanitation inspection?

( ) Once only
( ) Every 6 months
( ) Every year
( ) Every two years
( ) Other_____(Specify)
( ) Don't know

GO TO SECTION IV

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

IV. We'd like to know some things about you, your family, and the children you care for. This kind of information will help us draw a sort of composite picture of the people who provide family day care in Texas and the children they care for. Where we ask for persons living here, or information about the children you care for, first names or initials will be all the identification we need since information from all the questionnaires will be put together.

INTERVIEWER - FOR CHILDREN UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE, ASK FOR AGE IN MONTHS

A. Persons in the Home

1. INTERVIEWER: LIST ALL PERSONS LIVING IN THE HOME BY THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE CAREGIVER.
EXAMPLE: "SON" "DAUGHTER" "HUSBAND"

a. All persons, by relation to caregiver	b. Sex	c. Present Age In Years
1. Caregiver		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

2. Do any of these people in your home help you with caring for the children?

( ) Yes ( ) No → GO TO Q. 3, SECTION IV

Tell me when, during the day and about how much each week they usually help

2a. INTERVIEWER: IDENTIFY HELPERS BY NUMBER ABOVE
2b. HOURS OF THE DAY HELP PROVIDED. EXAMPLE: 2-4 PM
2c. TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK

a. Helper	b. Hours of day	c. Hours per week

3. Does anyone else come in to help you with the children?

( ) Yes ( ) No

GO TO Q. 4, SECTION IV

a. Age	b. Sex	c. Hours of day	d. Hours per week

4. Are any of your own children cared for by you at the same time your are providing day care?

( ) Yes ( ) No

GO TO SECTION IV, B

a. Child (Number from Q. 1)	b. Hours in care during day care period (Example: From 2-5PM everyday)

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

B. Now we'd like to have some information about you.

1. BY OBSERVATION: RACE

( ) Caucasian
( ) Black
( ) Mexican-American
( ) Oriental
( ) Other_____(Specify)

2. How many years of school have you completed?

( ) 0-8 grades
( ) 9-11, some high school
( ) high school graduate
( ) 13-15, some college
( ) college graduate
( ) 17 or more, graduate training

3. How long have you been providing day care for children?

_____ Years _____ Months

3a. Has this been continuous, or were there years during this time when you weren't giving day care?

( ) Not continuous ( ) Continuous

→ GO TO Q. 4, SECTION IV, B

3b. Not counting the years when you were doing something else, about how many years all together would you say you've been giving child care?

_____ Years _____ Months

4. Have you ever been employed in some other kind of job?

( ) Yes ( ) No

→ GO TO Q. 5, SECTION IV, B

4a. When (what year) were you last employed in some other kind of job? 19__

4b. What kind of job did you have last_____

INTERVIEWER: PROBE CAREFULLY FOR SPECIFIC JOB, E.G., BANK TELLER, DENTAL LAB TECHNICIAN, ETC.

3. Does anyone else come in to help you with the children?

( ) Yes ( ) No

GO TO Q. 4, SECTION IV

a. Age	b. Sex	c. Hours of day	d. Hours per week

4. Are any of your own children cared for by you at the same time your are providing day care?

( ) Yes ( ) No

GO TO SECTION IV, B

a. Child (Number from Q. 1)	b. Hours in care during day care period (Example: From 2-5PM everyday)

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

B. Now we'd like to have some information about you.

1. BY OBSERVATION: RACE

( ) Caucasian
( ) Black
( ) Mexican-American
( ) Oriental
( ) Other_____(Specify)

2. How many years of school have you completed?

( ) 0-8 grades
( ) 9-11, some high school
( ) high school graduate
( ) 13-15, some college
( ) college graduate
( ) 17 or more, graduate training

3. How long have you been providing day care for children?

_____ Years _____ Months

3a. Has this been continuous, or were there years during this time when you weren't giving day care?

( ) Not continuous ( ) Continuous

→ GO TO Q. 4, SECTION IV, B

3b. Not counting the years when you were doing something else, about how many years all together would you say you've been giving child care?

_____ Years _____ Months

4. Have you ever been employed in some other kind of job?

( ) Yes ( ) No

→ GO TO Q. 5, SECTION IV, B

4a. When (what year) were you last employed in some other kind of job? 19__

4b. What kind of job did you have last_____

INTERVIEWER: PROBE CAREFULLY FOR SPECIFIC JOB, E.G., BANK TELLER, DENTAL LAB TECHNICIAN, ETC.

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

5. IF NO SPOUSE INDICATED IN II. A_1, TO TO Q. 6. SECTION IV, B

What kind of job does your husband have?_____

_____

INTERVIEWER: PROBE CAREFULLY FOR SPECIFIC JOB

( ) No spouse ( ) Retired or disabled ( ) Unemployed

5a. What was his last job?

_____

6. Please tell me the letter of the group on this card (HAND R CARD A) that would indicate about what the total income for you and your family was last year--1975--before taxes, that is:

A. ____Under $5,000
B. ____$5,000-9,999
C. ____$10,000-12,499
D. ____$12,500-14,999
E. ____$15,000-17,999
F. ____$17,500-19,999
G. ____$20,000-24,999
H. ____$25,000-29,999
I. ____$30,000 and over

7. Where did you live most of the time while you were growing up --- in the country, in a small town, in a suburb, or in a city?

( ) Country
( ) Small town
( ) Suburb
( ) City

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

C. I'd like to ask some questions about your home.

BY OBSERVATION

1. Type of house:
   ( ) Private house
   ( ) 2-4 Family house
   ( ) Mobile home
   ( ) Apartment in regular apartment building
   ( ) Other_____ (Specify)

2. General location
   ( ) Farm
   ( ) Rural, not a farm
   ( ) Town
   ( ) Small city
   ( ) Large city

3. Neighborhood:
   ( ) Farm
   ( ) Rural, nonfarm
   ( ) Residential - single family residences
   ( ) Multi-family residential (duplexes, apts.)
   ( ) Mixed - residential and commercial/ industrial

4. Condition of Neighborhood
   ( ) Well kept
   ( ) Average
   ( ) Some deterioration
   ( ) Poorly kept and maintained

5. Condition of Registered Family Home
   ( ) Well kept
   ( ) Average
   ( ) Some deterioration
   ( ) Poorly kept and maintained

6. How long have you lived in this (house, apartment)?

   _____ Years _____ Months

7. How long have you lived in this (neighborhood, if large city; area if town or rural)?

   _____ Years _____ Months

8. How many rooms do you have in this (house, apartment), not counting bathrooms?

   _____

9. How many bathrooms do you have?

   _____

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

10. Do you own this home, pay rent, or what?

( ) OWNS OR IS BUYING

( ) RENTS

( )NEITHER OWNS NOR RENTS

10c. How is that?_____
_____
_____

10b. Could you tell me the letter of the group on this card (HAND R CARD C) that would indicate about how much rent you pay a month, not including utilities?

A.	____Under $100	G.	____$350-399
B.	____$100-149	H.	____$400-449
C.	____$150-199	I.	____$450-499
D.	____$200-249	J.	____$500 and over
E.	____$250-299		
F.	____$300-349		

10a. Could you tell me the letter of the group on this card that would indicate about what the present value of this home is? What would it bring if you sold it today?

A.	____Under $10,00 (HAND R CARD B)	F.	____$30,000-34,999
B.	____$10,000-14,999	G.	____$35,000-39,999
C.	____$15,000-19,999	H.	____$40,000-44,999
D.	____$20,000-24,999	I.	____$45,000-49,999
E.	____$25,000-29,999	J.	____$50,000 and over

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

D. Now I'd like some information about the children you care for.

1. Are you currently caring for children other than your own?

( ) Yes → GO TO Q. 2, SECTION IV

( ) No → GO TO Q. 4, SECTION IV

2. INTERVIEWER: ASSIGN EACH CHILD A NUMBER ON THE CHART FOLLOWING AND FILL IN THE CHART FOR EACH CHILD WITH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

2a. Age - present age in years for children over two years old; in months for children less than two years of age.
2b. Sex: M-Male F-Female
2c. Race (Black-B, White-W, Mexican-American-MA, Oriental-O, or Other-OT)
2d. Are both parents living in the home? Yes or No MO-Mother only
FO-Father only
OT-Other, specify
2e. Head of family's occupation (use father's occupation if in the home, use mother's occupation if "MO" in item 2d)
2f. Did the caregiver know the parents before taking the child for day care?
(Yes or No)
2g. About how far does the child live (in miles) from the caregiver's home?
2h. How were the parents referred for day care?
(Newspaper ad, friend, relative, posted ad in laundry, grocery, etc.,
2I. How long has this child been in day care here?
(Give in months or years as appropriate)

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

SECTION IV. D. -- INFORMATION ON THE CHILDREN IN CARE

Child	a. Age	b. Sex	c. Race	d. Both Parents In Home?	e. Family Head's Occupation?	f. Knew Parents	g. Distance	h. Referred	i. Time in care
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									
11.									

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

3. Are any of the children you care for school age brothers or sisters of children you care for all day?

( ) Yes ( ) No

GO TO Q. 4

3a. How many of the children are school age brothers or sisters of children you care for all day?

_____

4. How much do you charge for providing family day care?

$_____per hour $_____per month

$_____per day $_____other (get specific information)

$_____per week

5. Some people provide care as a favor for friends and relatives and may not charge very much. Some people feel that while they really don't charge enough, parents can't afford to pay anymore. Consider that you are providing day care as a business, include your overhead costs, like use of your home, utilities like gas and electricity, food toys, and other materials that you provide, liability insurance, etc. Don't forget to include a salary for yourself and anyone who helps you. If you added all this up, what do you think would be a fair rate of pay for family day care?

$_____per hour $_____per month

$_____per day $_____other (get specific information)

$_____per week

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

CLOSING

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP IN THIS SURVEY. IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE YOU'D LIKE TO TELL ME ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE IN FAMILY DAY CARE OR YOUR CONTACTS WITH THE DEPARTMENT? DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SURVEY?

REGISTERED FAMILY HOMES PROJECT

COMMERCIAL DAY CARE CENTER QUESTIONNAIRE

Interview Number _____

Facility Name _____

Facility Address _____

_____

Facility Telephone _____

Name and Position of
Respondent _____

_____

Interviewer: _____

Date Taken: _____

Total Length
of Interview: _____

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

REGISTERED FAMILY HOMES PROJECT

Introduction

This interview is part of a study being carried out by the Department of Public Welfare. We are talking to people who provide day care for children in different parts of the State. We're interested in some things about the people who provide day care, and how they feel about the Department's program of regulating family day care.

This is not any kind of check or inspection. In this interview we only want to know how you feel and your ideas on things. All the information we gather will be collected together, and your personal replies will be kept completely confidential.

One more thing: This interview is completely voluntary; if at any time you decide you don't want to go on with it, just let me know. If there are any questions you don't want to answer, just say so. Is it O.K. to begin?

IF YES: GO TO FIRST QUESTIONS.
IF NO: Well, do you have any special reasons for not wanting to participate?

I. INTERVIEWER: ASCERTAIN THAT RESPONDENT IS DIRECTOR OF THE FACILITY.

1. We are supposed to interview the Directors of the (day care centers) (group day care homes) that were chosen for the sample. Are you the Director?

( ) Yes → GO TO Q. 2, SECTION I

( ) No → CLOSE THE INTERVIEW.
I need to speak with the Director. When can I make an appointment?

2. How many children is your (group day care home) (day care center) licensed to care for? _____

3. How many children are actually in care now? _____

4. What is the age range of children you are licensed to care for?
_____ through _____

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

II. We'd like to know how you feel about the Department's program of regulating family day homes.

1. Under licensing, the Department checks and takes responsibility for seeing that a person giving child care meets minimum standards. Under registration, most family day homes will check themselves and certify that the home meets standards.

1a. Some people think that all, or almost all family day homes will meet the standards even though they may not be checked by the Department. Others think that few, if any, family day homes will meet the standards if they are not checked. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) All, or almost all, will meet the standards
( ) About half will meet the standards and about half won't
( ) Few, if any, will meet the standards
( ) Don't know.

1b. Some people think that the Department ought to check on all kinds of day care regularly, even when the person takes care of children in their own home. Some people think that the large day care centers should be checked by the Department, but that the Department should not be checking on people's private homes. Still others think that day care should be left up to the parents and the day care provider. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) The Department should regularly check on all kinds of day care
( ) The Department should check the day care centers but not people's private homes
( ) The Department should not check any day care facilities
( ) Don't know

2. Under licensing, the person giving child care receives a license to display in their home or child care center. Under registration, the family day home will receive a letter, notifying the caregiver that the home is registered. Which of the following best describes what you think the registered family home should receive from the Department?

( ) License
( ) A certificate or document of some kind that could be framed and hung up for display
( ) Notification of registration letter
( ) Other _____ (Specify)
( ) Don't know

3. Under licensing, the caregiver is required to keep a copy of the minimum standards handy in the home or day care center. Under registration, the caregiver is supposed to give each parent a copy of the minimum standards and a copy of the Department's guide of what to look for in family day care.

   3a. Some people think that all, or almost all, registered family homes will give copies of the standards and the parents' guide to parents like they are supposed to. Other people think that few, if any, registered family homes will give these things to parents. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

   ( ) All, or almost all, will give parents the minimum standards and the guide
   ( ) About half will give the materials to parents and about half won't
   ( ) Few, if any, will give parents the materials
   ( ) Don't know

   3b. Some people think that all, or almost all, parents will check the registered family homes. Other people think that few, if any, parents will check the homes. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

   ( ) All, or almost all, parents will check the homes
   ( ) About half the parents will check the homes and half won't
   ( ) Few, if any, of the parents will check the homes
   ( ) Don't know

   3c. Some people think that all, or almost all, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide, if they are given to them. Other people think that few, if any, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide, if they are given to them. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

   ( ) All, or almost all, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide
   ( ) About half the parents will read the materials and half won't
   ( ) Few, if any, of the parents will read the materials
   ( ) Don't know

4. Some people think that with registration a lot more people who are caring for children in their own homes will report this to the Department. Other people think that it will make little difference; people who didn't apply for a family day home license won't register either. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

   ( ) A lot of people who wouldn't apply for a license to take care of children will be willing to register
   ( ) It won't make any difference; people who wouldn't apply for a license won't be willing to register either
   ( ) Don't know

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

5. Some people say that across the nation when agencies like the Department of Public Welfare try to license and regularly supervise family day homes, they only reach a few of the people who are actually giving family day care. They say that most of these people, like those who advertise "babysitting" in the laundromats and grocery stores, are never seen anyway.

   5a. People who favor registration think that at least this way the Department will find out about who is providing family day care, and that we can't afford to hire enough people to find all or most of the family day homes, inspect and license them, and supervise them regularly. Other people think that money should be found to locate these family day homes, inspect, license, and regularly supervise them. Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

   ( ) Family day homes should just be registered. We should not spend more money on staff to find, inspect, license, and supervise them.
   ( ) Family day homes should <u>not</u> just be registered. We should spend more money on staff to find, inspect, license and supervise them.
   ( ) We should not register or license family day homes. The Department should just leave them alone.
   ( ) Don't know

6. Lots of people who take care of children without getting a license or registering are reported to the Department. Some think that because registration is simpler and easier than licensing, people will be more willing to report to the Department that a person is caring for children without registering than they would be if a license was required. Other people think it won't make much difference. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

   ( ) More people will be willing to report an unregistered family day home than were willing to report an unlicensed home.
   ( ) It won't make any difference; about the same number of people will be willing to report an unregistered family day home as were willing to report an unlicensed home.
   ( ) Don't know

7. Some people are afraid that there will be more cases of child abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration because the Department will not be closely supervising these homes. Other people think this will not happen; people who would abuse or neglect the children in their care will do it whether the Department is regularly inspecting the home or not and most people would not neglect or abuse children under any circumstances. Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

   ( ) There will be more cases of abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration than there would be under licensing
   ( ) There will <u>not</u> be any more cases of abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration than there would be under licensing
   ( ) Don't know

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

8. Considering all the things we've talked about so far, which do you think is the better way of regulating family day homes, registration or licensing?

( ) Registration
( ) Licensing
( ) Don't know

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

III. Now I have a couple of questions about fire and health inspections.

1. Do you think family day homes should be required to have a fire inspection?

( ) Yes

( ) No

→ GO TO Q. 2, SECTION III

1a. How often should family day homes have a fire inspection?

( ) Once Only
( ) Every 6 months
( ) Every year
( ) Every two years
( ) Other _____(Specify)
( ) Don't know

2. Do you think family day homes should be required to have a health and sanitation inspection?

( ) Yes

( ) No

→ GO TO SECTION IV

2a. How often should family day homes have a health and sanitation inspection?

( ) Once only
( ) Every 6 months
( ) Every year
( ) Every two yers
( ) Other _____(Specify)
( ) Don't know

GO TO SECTION IV

IV. Now we'd like some information about you and your experience with day care.

---

1. BY OBSERVATION: RACE
   ( ) Caucasian
   ( ) Black
   ( ) Mexican-American
   ( ) Oriental
   ( ) Other _____(Specify)

---

2. How many years of school have you completed?
   ( ) 0-8 grades
   ( ) 9-11, some high school
   ( ) high school graduate
   ( ) 13-15, some college
   ( ) college graduate
   ( ) 17 or more, graduate training

3. How long have you been a day care director? _____ Years _____ Months

4. How many years, including day care experience before you became a director, have you been providing day care? _____ Years _____ Months

5. Where did you live most of the time while you were growning up -- in the country, in a small town, in a suburb, or in a city?
   ( ) Country
   ( ) Small town
   ( ) Suburb
   ( ) City

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

CLOSING:

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP IN THIS SURVEY. IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE YOU'D LIKE TO TELL ME ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE IN FAMILY DAY CARE OR YOUR CONTACTS WITH THE DEPARTMENT? DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SURVEY?

REGISTERED FAMILY HOMES PROJECT

NONPROFIT DAY CARE CENTER QUESTIONNAIRE

Interview Number _____

Facility Name _____

Facility Address _____

_____

Facility Telephone _____

Name and Position of
Respondent _____

_____

Interviewer _____

Date Taken _____

Total Length
of Interview _____

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

REGISTERED FAMILY HOMES PROJECT

Introduction

This interview is part of a study being carried out by the Department of Public Welfare. We are talking to people who provide day care for children in different parts of the State. We're interested in some things about the people who provide day care, and how they feel about the Department's program of regulating family day care.

This is not any kind of check or inspection. In this interview we only want to know how you feel and your ideas on things. All the information we gather will be collected together, and your personal replies will be kept completely confidential.

One more thing: This interview is completely voluntary; if at any time you decide you don't want to go on with it, just let me know. If there are any questions you don't want to answer, just say so. Is it O.K. to begin?

IF YES: GO TO FIRST QUESTIONS.
IF NO: Well, do you have any special reasons for not wanting to participate?

I. INTERVIEWER: ASCERTAIN THAT RESPONDENT IS DIRECTOR OF THE FACILITY.

1. We are supposed to interview the Directors of the (day care centers) (group day care homes) that were chosen for the sample. Are you the Director?

( ) Yes

↓

GO TO Q. 2, SECTION I

( ) No

↓

CLOSE THE INTERVIEW.
I need to speak with the Director. When can I make an appointment?

2. How many children is your (group day care home) (day care center) licensed to care for? _____

3. How many children are actually in care now? _____

4. What is the age range of children you are licensed to care for?

_____ through _____

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

II. We'd like to know how you feel about the Department's program of regulating family day homes.

1. Under licensing, the Department checks and takes responsibility for seeing that a person giving child care meets minimum standards. Under registration, most family day homes will check themselves and certify that the home meets standards.

1a. Some people think that all, or almost all family day homes will meet the standards even though they may not be checked by the Department. Others think that few, if any, family day homes will meet the standards if they are not checked. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) All, or almost all, will meet the standards
( ) About half will meet the standards and about half won't
( ) Few, if any, will meet the standards
( ) Don't know.

1b. Some people think that the Department ought to check on all kinds of day care regularly, even when the person takes care of children in their own home. Some people think that the large day care centers should be checked by the Department, but that the Department should not be checking on people's private homes. Still others think that day care should be left up to the parents and the day care provider. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) The Department should regularly check on all kinds of day care
( ) The Department should check the day care centers but not people's private homes
( ) The Department should not check any day care facilities
( ) Don't know

2. Under licensing, the person giving child care receives a license to display in their home or child care center. Under registration, the family day home will receive a letter, notifying the caregiver that the home is registered. Which of the following best describes what you think the registered family home should receive from the Department?

( ) License
( ) A certificate or document of some kind that could be framed and hung up for display
( ) Notification of registration letter
( ) Other _____ (Specify)
( ) Don't know

3. Under licensing, the caregiver is required to keep a copy of the minimum standards handy in the home or day care center. Under registration, the caregiver is supposed to give each parent a copy of the minimum standards and a copy of the Department's guide of what to look for in family day care.

   3a. Some people think that all, or almost all, registered family homes will give copies of the standards and the parents' guide to parents like they are supposed to. Other people think that few, if any, registered family homes will give these things to parents. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

   ( ) All, or almost all, will give parents the minimum standards and the guide
   ( ) About half will give the materials to parents and about half won't
   ( ) Few, if any, will give parents the materials
   ( ) Don't know

   3b. Some people think that all, or almost all, parents will check the registered family homes. Other people think that few, if any, parents will check the homes. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

   ( ) All, or almost all, parents will check the homes
   ( ) About half the parents will check the homes and half won't
   ( ) Few, if any, of the parents will check the homes
   ( ) Don't know

   3c. Some people think that all, or almost all, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide, if they are given to them. Other people think that few, if any, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide, if they are given to them. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

   ( ) All, or almost all, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide
   ( ) About half the parents will read the materials and half won't
   ( ) Few, if any, of the parents will read the materials
   ( ) Don't know

4. Some people think that with registration a lot more people who are caring for children in their own homes will report this to the Department. Other people think that it will make little difference; people who didn't apply for a family day home license won't register either. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

   ( ) A lot of people who wouldn't apply for a license to take care of children will be willing to register
   ( ) It won't make any difference; people who wouldn't apply for a license won't be willing to register either
   ( ) Don't know

5. Some people say that across the nation when agencies like the Department of Public Welfare try to license and regularly supervise family day homes, they only reach a few of the people who are actually giving family day care. They say that most of these people, like those who advertise "babysitting" in the laundromats and grocery stores, are never seen anyway.

   5a. People who favor registration think that at least this way the Department will find out about who is providing family day care, and that we can't afford to hire enough people to find all or most of the family day homes, inspect and license them, and supervise them regularly. Other people think that money should be found to locate these family day homes, inspect, license and regularly supervise them. Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

   ( ) Family day homes should just be registered. We should not spend more money on staff to find, inspect, license, and supervise them.
   ( ) Family day homes should <u>not</u> just be registered. We should spend more money on staff to find, inspect, license and supervise them.
   ( ) We should not register or license family day homes. The Department should just leave them alone.
   ( ) Don't know

6. Lots of people who take care of children without getting a license or registering are reported to the Department. Some think that because registration is simpler and easier than licensing, people will be more willing to report to the Department that a person is caring for children without registering than they would be if a license was required. Other people think it won't make much difference. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

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   ( ) Don't know

7. Some people are afraid that there will be more cases of child abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration because the Department will not be closely supervising these homes. Other people think this will not happen; people who would abuse or neglect the children in their care will do it whether the Department is regularly inspecting the home or not and most people would not neglect or abuse children under any circumstances. Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

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   ( ) There will <u>not</u> be any more cases of abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration than there would be under licensing
   ( ) Don't know

8. Considering all the things we've talked about so far, which do you think is the better way of regulating family day homes, registration or licensing?

( ) Registration
( ) Licensing
( ) Don't know

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

III. Now I have a couple of questions about fire and health inspections.

1. Do you think family day homes should be required to have a fire inspection?

( ) Yes ( ) No

GO TO Q. 2, SECTION III

1a. How often should family day homes have a fire inspection?

( ) Once Only
( ) Every 6 months
( ) Every year
( ) Every two years
( ) Other _____ (Specify)
( ) Don't know

2. Do you think family day homes should be required to have a health and sanitation inspection?

( ) Yes ( ) No

GO TO SECTION IV

2a. How often should family day homes have a health and sanitation inspection?

( ) Once only
( ) Every 6 months
( ) Every year
( ) Every two years
( ) Other _____ (Specify)
( ) Don't know

IV. Now we'd like some information about you and your experience with day care.

1. BY OBSERVATION: RACE
   ( ) Caucasian
   ( ) Black
   ( ) Mexican-American
   ( ) Oriental
   ( ) Other _____ (Specify)

2. How many years of school have you completed?
   ( ) 0-8 grades
   ( ) 9-11, some high school
   ( ) high school graduate
   ( ) 13-15, some college
   ( ) college graduate
   ( ) 17 or more, graduate training

3. How long have you been a day care director? _____ Years _____ Months

4. How many years, including day care experience before you became a director, have you been providing day care? _____ Years _____ Months

5. Where did you live most of the time while you were growing up -- in the country, in a small town, in a suburb, or in a city?
   ( ) Country
   ( ) Small town
   ( ) Suburb
   ( ) City

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

CLOSING:

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP IN THIS SURVEY. IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE YOU'D LIKE TO TELL ME ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE IN FAMILY DAY CARE OR YOUR CONTACTS WITH THE DEPARTMENT? DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SURVEY?

REGISTERED FAMILY HOMES PROJECT

GROUP DAY CARE HOME QUESTIONNAIRE

Interview Number _____

Facility Name _____

Facility Address _____

_____

Facility Telephone _____

Name and Position of Respondent _____

_____

Interviewer _____

Date Taken _____

Total Length of Interview _____

206

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

REGISTERED FAMILY HOMES PROJECT

Introduction

This interview is part of a study being carried out by the Department of Public Welfare. We are talking to people who provide day care for children in different parts of the State. We're interested in some things about the people who provide day care, and how they feel about the Department's program of regulating family day care.

This is not any kind of check or inspection. In this interview we only want to know how you feel and your ideas on things. All the information we gather will be collected together, and your personal replies will be kept completely confidential.

One more thing: This interview is completely voluntary; if at any time you decide you don't want to go on with it, just let me know. If there are any questions you don't want to answer, just say so. Is it O.K. to begin?

IF YES: GO TO FIRST QUESTIONS.
IF NO: Well, do you have any special reasons for not wanting to participate?

I. INTERVIEWER: ASCERTAIN THAT RESPONDENT IS DIRECTOR OF THE FACILITY.

1. We are supposed to interview the Directors of the (day care centers) (group day care homes) that were chosen for the sample. Are you the Director?

( ) Yes → GO TO Q. 2, SECTION I

( ) No → CLOSE THE INTERVIEW.
I need to speak with the Director. When can I make an appointment?

2. How many children is your (group day care home) (day care center) licensed to care for? _____

3. How many children are actually in care now? _____

4. What is the age range of children you are licensed to care for?

_____through_____

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

II. We'd like to know how you feel about the Department's program of regulating family day homes.

1. Under licensing, the Department checks and takes responsibility for seeing that a person giving child care meets minimum standards. Under registration, most family day homes will check themselves and certify that the home meets standards.

1a. Some people think that all, or almost all family day homes will meet the stadnards even though they may not be checked by the Department. Others think that few, if any, family day homes will meet the standards if they are not checked. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

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( ) Don't know.

1b. Some people think that the Department ought to check on all kinds of day care regularly, even when the person takes care of children in their own home. Some people think that the large day care centers should be checked by the Department, but that the Department should not be checking on people's private homes. Still others think that day care should be left up to the parents and the day care provider. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) The Department should regularly check on all kinds of day care
( ) The Department should check the day care centers but not people's private homes
( ) The Department should not check any day care facilities
( ) Don't know

2. Under licensing, the person giving child care receives a license to display in their home or child care center. Under registration, the family day home will receive a letter, notifying the caregiver that the home is registered. Which of the following best describes what you think the registered family home should receive from the Department?

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( ) A certificate or document of some kind that could be framed and hung up for display
( ) Notification of registration letter
( ) Other _____ (Specify)
( ) Don't know

3. Under licensing, the caregiver is required to keep a copy of the minimum standards handy in the home or day care center. Under registration, the caregiver is supposed to give each parent a copy of the minimum standards and a copy of the Department's guide of what to look for in family day care.

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   ( ) Few, if any, of the parents will check the homes
   ( ) Don't know

   3c. Some people think that all, or almost all, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide, if they are given to them. Other people think that few, if any, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide, if they are given to them. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

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   ( ) About half the parents will read the materials and half won't
   ( ) Few, if any, of the parents will read the materials
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4. Some people think that with registration a lot more people who are caring for children in their own homes will report this to the Department. Other people think that it will make little difference; people who didn't apply for a family day home license won't register either. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

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   ( ) It won't make any difference; people who wouldn't apply for a license won't be willing to register either
   ( ) Don't know

5. Some people say that across the nation when agencies like the Department of Public Welfare try to license and regularly supervise family day homes, they only reach a few of the people who are actually giving family day care. They say that most of these people, like those who advertise "babysitting" in the laundromats and grocery stores, are never seen anyway.

   5a. People who favor registration think that at least this way the Department will find out about who is providing family day care, and that we can't afford to hire enough people to find all or most of the family day homes, inspect and license them, and supervise them regularly. Other people think that money should be found to locate these family day homes, inspect, license and regularly supervise them. Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

   ( ) Family day homes should just be registered. We should not spend more money on staff to find, inspect, license, and supervise them.
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   ( ) It won't make any difference; about the same number of people will be willing to report an unregistered family day home as were willing to report an unlicensed home.
   ( ) Don't know

7. Some people are afraid that there will be more cases of child abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration because the Department will not be closel supervising these homes. Other people think this will not happen; people who would abuse or neglect the children in their care will do it whether the Department is regularly inspecting the home or not and most people would not neglect or abuse children under any circumstances. Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

   ( ) There will be more cases of abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration than there would be under licensing
   ( ) There will <u>not</u> be any more cases of abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration than there would be under licensing
   ( ) Don't know

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

8. Considering all the things we've talked about so far, which do you think is the better way of regulating family day homes, registration or licensing?

( ) Registration
( ) Licensing
( ) Don't know

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

III. Now I have a couple of questions about fire and health inspections.

1. Do you think family day homes should be required to have a fire inspection?

( ) Yes ( ) Nc

GO TO Q. 2, SECTION III

1a. How often should family day homes have a fire inspection?

( ) Once Only
( ) Every 6 months
( ) Every year
( ) Every two years
( ) Other _____(Specify)
( ) Don't know

2. Do you think family day homes should be required to have a health and sanitation inspection?

( ) Yes ( ) No

GO TO SECTION IV

2a. How often should family day homes have a health and sanitation inspection?

( ) Once only
( ) Every 6 months
( ) Every Year
( ) Every two years
( ) Other _____Specify)
( ) Don't know

GO TO SECTION IV

IV. Now we'd like some information about you and your experience with day care.

1. BY OBSERVATION: RACE
   ( ) Caucasian
   ( ) Black
   ( ) Mexican-American
   ( ) Oriental
   ( ) Other _____(Specify)

2. How many years of school have you completed?
   ( ) 0-8 grades
   ( ) 9-11, some high school
   ( ) high school graduate
   ( ) 13-15, some college
   ( ) college graduate
   ( ) 17 or more, graduate training

3. How long have you been a day care director? _____ _____
   Yesrs Months

4. How many years, including day care experience before you became a director, have you been providing day care? _____ _____
   Years Months

5. Where did you live most of the time while you were growing up -- in the country, in a small town, in a suburb, or in a city?
   ( ) Country
   ( ) Small town
   ( ) Suburb
   ( ) City

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

CLOSING:

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP IN THIS SURVEY. IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE YOU'D LIKE TO TELL ME ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE IN FAMILY DAY CARE OR YOUR CONTACTS WITH THE DEPARTMENT? DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SURVEY?

REGISTERED FAMILY HOMES PROJECT

DPW STAFF QUESTIONNAIRE

Interview Number _____

Facility Name _____

Facility Address _____

_____

Facility Telephone _____

Name and Position of Respondent _____

_____

Interviewer _____

Date Taken _____

Total Length of Interview _____

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

REGISTERED FAMILY HOMES PROJECT
Licensing Division Staff Questionnaire

Introduction

This questionnaire is part of a study being carried out by the Department on family day home regulation. A sample of registered family home caregivers, directors of day care centers, and directors of group day care homes was chosen, and personal interviews are being made to ask questions about attitudes toward the licensing and registration of family day homes. Registered family home caregivers are also being asked for information about themselves, their family, and the children they care for.

We are asking day care licensing staff to fill out these questionnaires as part of the attitude survey. Some of the questions about licensing and registration of family day care are the same ones being asked of caregivers. Program Directors for Day Care Licensing are asked to be sure that all day care licensing representatives, welfare technicians, and supervisors in their region have filled out these questionnaires. The questionnaires are to be returned by the Program Director to:

Standards and Policy Section
Licensing Division
State Department of Public Welfare
John H. Reagan Building
Austin, Texas 78701

Mail Code: 540-0

Please be sure the questionnaires are in State Office by January 17, 1977.

I. Position in the Department

1. What is your job classification?

( ) Public Welfare Worker I
( ) Public Welfare Worker II
( ) Public Welfare Worker III
( ) Supervisor I
( ) Supervisor II
( ) Supervisor III
( ) Program Director for Day Care Licensing
( ) Regional Program Director for Day Care Licensing
( ) Welfare Technician I
( ) Welfare Technician II

2. How long have you been with the Licensing Division? _____ Years _____ Months

3. How long have you been with the Department? _____ Years _____ Months

4. What region are you assigned to?

( ) 01	( ) 05	( ) 09
( ) 02	( ) 06	( ) 10
( ) 03	( ) 07	( ) 11
( ) 04	( ) 08	( ) 12

5. Have you ever licensed a commercial boarding home? ( ) Yes ( ) No

6. Have you ever registered a family day home? ( ) Yes ( ) No

7. The law creating the registration of family day homes was passed in June, 1975. Registration became effective January 1, 1976. Since you first heard about registration, has your attitude toward it

( ) Become much more favorable
( ) Become somewhat more favorable
( ) Remained pretty much the same
( ) Become somewhat less favorable
( ) Become much less favorable

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

II. We'd like to know how you feel about the Department's program of regulating family day homes.

1. Under licensing, the Department checks and takes responsibility for seeing that a person giving child care meets minimum standards. Under registration, most family day homes will check themselves and certify that the home meets standards.

1a. Some people think that all, or almost all family day homes will meet the standards even though they may not be checked by the Department. Others think that few, if any, family day homes will meet the standards if they are not checked. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) All, or almost all, will meet the standards
( ) About half will meet the standards and about half won't
( ) Few, if any, will meet the standards
( ) Don't know.

1b. Some people think that the Department ought to check on all kinds of day care regularly, even when the person takes care of children in their own home. Some people think that the large day care centers should be checked by the Department, but that the Department should not be checking on people's private homes. Still others think that day care should be left up to the parents and the day care provider. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) The Department should reguarly check on all kinds of day care
( ) The Department should check the day care centers but not people's private homes
( ) The Department should not check any day care facilities
( ) Don't know

2. Under licensing, the person giving child care receives a license to display in their home or child care center. Under registration, the family day home will receive a letter, notifying the caregiver that the home is registered. Which of the following best describes what you think the registered family home should receive from the Department?

( ) License
( ) A certificate or document of some kind that could be framed and hung up for display
( ) Notification of registration letter
( ) Other _____ (Specify)
( ) Don't know

3. Under licensing, the caregiver is required to keep a copy of the minimum standards handy in the home or day care center. Under registration, the caregiver is supposed to give each parent a copy of the minimum standards and a copy of the Department's guide of what to look for in family day care.

3a. Some people think that all, or almost all, registered family homes will give copies of the standards and the parents' guide to parents like they are supposed to. Other people think that few, if any, registered family homes will give these things to parents. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) All, or almost all, will give parents the minimum standards and the guide
( ) About half will give the materials to parents and about half won't
( ) Few, if any, will give parents the materials
( ) Don't know

3b. Some people think that all, or almost all, parents will check the registered family homes. Other people think that few, if any, parents will check the homes. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) All, or almost all, parents will check the homes
( ) About half the parents will check the homes and half won't
( ) Few, if any, of the parents will check the homes
( ) Don't know

3c. Some people think that all, or almost all, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide, if they are given to them. Other people think that few, if any, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide, if they are given to them. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) All, or almost all, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide
( ) About half the parents will read the materials and half won't
( ) Few, if any, of the parents will read the materials
( ) Don't know

4. Some people think that with registration a lot more people who are caring for children in their own homes will report this to the Department. Other people think that it will make little difference; people who didn't apply for a family day home license won't register either. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) A lot of people who wouldn't apply for a license to take care of children will be willing to register
( ) It won't make any difference; people who wouldn't apply for a license won't be willing to register either
( ) Don't know

5. Some people say that across the nation when agencies like the Department of Public Welfare try to license and regularly supervise family day homes, they only reach a few of the people who are actually giving family day care. They say that most of these people, like those who advertise "babysitting" in the laundromats and grocery stores, are never seen anyway.

   5a. People who favor registration think that at least this way the Department will find out about who is providing family day care, and that we can't afford to hire enough people to find all or most of the family day homes, inspect and license them, and supervise them regularly. Other people think that money should be found to locate these family day homes, inspect, license and regularly supervise them. Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

   ( ) Family day homes should just be registered. We should not spend more money on staff to find, inspect, license, and supervise them.
   ( ) Family day homes should <u>not</u> just be registered. We should spend more money on staff to find, inspect, license and supervise them.
   ( ) We should not register or license family day homes. The Department should just leave them alone.
   ( ) Don't know

6. Lots of people who take care of children without getting a license or registering are reported to the Department. Some think that because registration is simpler and easier than licensing, people will be more willing to report to the Department that a person is caring for children without register than they would be if a license was required. Other people think it won't mak much difference. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

   ( ) More people will be willing to report an unregistered family day home than were willing to report an unlicensed home.
   ( ) It won't make any difference; about the same number of people will be willing to report an unregistered family day home as were willing to report an unlicensed home.
   ( ) Don't know

7. Some people are afraid that there will be more cases of child abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration because the Department will not be close supervising these homes. Other people think this will not happen; people who would abuse or neglect the children in their care will do it whether the Department is regularly inspecting the home or not and most people would not neglect or abuse children under any circumstances. Which of the following comes closes to your opinion?

   ( ) There will be more cases of abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration than there would be under licensing
   ( ) There will <u>not</u> be any more cases of abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration than there would be under licensing
   ( ) Don't know

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

8. Considering all the things we've talked about so far, which do you think is the better way of regulating family day homes, registration or licensing?

( ) Registration
( ) Licensing
( ) Don't know

INTERVIEW NUMBER _____

III. Now I have a couple of questions about fire and health inspections.

1. Do you think family day homes should be required to have a fire inspection?

( ) Yes ( ) No

GO TO Q. 2, SECTION III

1a. How often should family day homes have a fire inspection?

( ) Once Only
( ) Every 6 months
( ) Every year
( ) Every two years
( ) Other _____(Specify)
( ) Don't know

2. Do you think family day homes should be required to have a health and sanitation inspection?

( ) Yes ( ) No

GO TO SECTION IV

2a. How often should family day homes have a health and sanitation inspection?

( ) Once only
( ) Every 6 months
( ) Every year
( ) Every two years
( ) Other _____(Specify)
( ) Don't know

GO TO SECTION IV

REGISTERED FAMILY HOME RESEARCH

AND EVALUATION PROJECT

DALLAS SPECIAL PROJECT

QUESTIONNAIRE

Interview Number _____

Name _____

Address _____

_____

Telephone _____

Interviewer _____

Date Taken _____

Total Length
of Interview _____

Registered Family Home
Research and Evaluation Project

Introduction

This interview is part of a study being carried out by the State Department of Public Welfare. I am a graduate student in Social Work, and I am working on the research project this summer.

We are talking to people who provide day care for children in this area. The Department used to license persons who provided day care in their own home for a few children. Now the Department registers family day home providers who give this kind of care. Department people have already talked with caregivers in this area who are licensed or registered. Now we're interested in finding out about the ideas and feelings of people who have not registered with the Department to provide child care.

This is not any kind of check or inspection. We only want to know how you feel and your ideas about things. All the information we gather will be collected together, and your personal replies will be kept completely confidential.

After we complete the interview I will be happy to try and answer any questions you may have. I've also brought along some booklets and things like a first aid chart which you might like to have.

One more thing: This interview is completely voluntary; if at any time you decide you don't want to go on with it, just let me know. If there are any questions you don't want to answer, just say so. Is it O.K. to begin?

If YES: GO TO FIRST QUESTIONS
If NO: Well, do you have any special reasons for not wanting to participate?

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

I. We's like to know how you feel about the Department's program of regulating family day homes.

1. Under licensing, the Department checks and takes responsibility for seeing that a person giving child care meets minimum standards. Under registration, most family day homes will check themselves and certify that the home meets standards.

1a. Some people think that all, or almost all family day homes will meet the standards even though they may not be checked by the Department. Others think that few, if any, family day homes will meet the standards if they are not checked. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) All, or almost all, will meet the standards
( ) About half will meet the standards and about half won't
( ) Few, if any, will meet the standards
( ) Don't know.

1b. Some people think that the Department ought to check on all kinds of day care regularly, even when the person takes care of children in their own home. Some people think that the large day care centers should be checked by the Department, but that the Department should not be checking on people's private homes. Still others think that day care should be left up to the parents and the day care provider. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) The Department should regularly check on all kinds of day care
( ) The Department should check the day care centers but not people's private homes
( ) The Department should not check any day care facilities
( ) Don't Know

2. Under licensing, the person giving child care receives a license to display in their home or child care center. Under registration, the family day home will receive a letter, notifying the caregiver that the home is registered. Which of the following best describes what you think the registered family home should receive from the Department?

( ) License
( ) A certificate or document of some kind that could be framed and hung up for display
( ) Notification of registration letter
( ) Other_____(Specify)
( ) Don't know

3. Under licensing, the caregiver is required to keep a copy of the minimum standar handy in the home or day care center. Under registration, the caregiver is supposed to give each parent a copy of the minimum standards and a copy of the Depa ment's guide of what to look for in family day care.

3a. Some people think that all, or almost all, registered family homes will give copies of the standards and the parents' guide to parents like they are supposed to. Other people think that few, if any, registered family homes will give these things to parents. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) All, or almost all, will give parents the minimum standards and the guide
( ) About half will give the materials to parents and about half won't
( ) Few, if any, will give parents the materials
( ) Don't know

3b. Some people think that all, or almost all, parents will check the registered family homes. Other people think that few, if any, parents will check the homes. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) All, or almost all, parents will check the homes
( ) About half the parents will check the homes and half won't
( ) Few, if any, of the parents will check the homes
( ) Don't know

3c. Some people think that all, or almost all, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide, if they are given to them. Other people think that few, if any, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide, if they are given to them. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) All, or almost all, parents will read the minimum standards and parents' guide
( ) About half the parents will read the materials and half won't
( ) Few, if any, of the parents will read the materials
( ) Don't know

4. Some people think that with registration a lot more people who are caring for children in their own homes will report this to the Department. Other people think that it will make little difference; people who didn't apply for a family day home license won't register either. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

( ) A lot of people who wouldn't apply for a license to take care of children will be willing to register
( ) It won't make any difference; people who wouldn't apply for a license won't be willing to register either
( ) Don't know

5. Some people say that across the nation when agencies like the Department of Public Welfare try to license and regularly supervise family day homes, they only reach a few of the people who are actually giving family day care. They say that most of these people, like those who advertise "babysitting" in the laundromats and grocery stores, are never seen anyway.

   5a. People who favor registration think that at least this way the Department will find out about who is providing family day care, and that we can't afford to hire enough people to find all or most of the family day homes, inspect and license them, and supervise them regularly. Other people think that money should be found to locate these family day homes, inspect, license, and regularly supervise them. Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

   ( ) Family day homes should just be registered. We should not spend more money on staff to find, inspect, license, and supervise them.
   ( ) Family day homes should <u>not</u> just be registered. We should spend more money on staff to find, inspect, license and supervise them.
   ( ) We should not register or license family day homes. The Department should just leave them alone.
   ( ) Don't know

6. Lots of people who take care of children without getting a license or registering are reported to the Department. Some think that because registration is simpler and easier than licensing, people will be more willing to report to the Department that a person is caring for children without registering than they would be it a license was required. Other people think it won't make much difference. Which of the following best describes your opinion?

   ( ) More people will be willing to report an unregistered family day home than were willing to report an unlicensed home.
   ( ) It won't make any difference; about the same number of people will be willing to report an unregistered family day home as were willing to report an unlicensed home.
   ( ) Don't know

7. Some people are afraid that there will be more cases of child abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration because the Department will not be closely supervising these homes. Other people think this will not happen; people who would abuse or neglect the children in their care will do it whether the Department is regularly inspecting the home or not and most people would not neglect or abuse children under any circumstances. Which of the following comes closest to your opinion?

   ( ) There will be more cases of abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration than there would be under licensing
   ( ) There will <u>not</u> be any more cases of abuse and neglect in family day homes under registration than there would be under licensing
   ( ) Don't know

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

8. Considering all the things we've talked about so far, which do you think is the better way of regulating family day homes, registration or licensing?

( ) Registration
( ) Licensing
( ) Don't know

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

III. Now I have a couple of questions about fire and health inspections.

1. Do you think family day homes should be required to have a fire inspection?

( ) Yes

( ) No → GO TO Q. 2, SECTION III

1a. How often should family day homes have a fire inspection?

( ) Once Only
( ) Every 6 months
( ) Every year
( ) Every two years
( ) Other_____(Specify)
( ) Don't know

2. Do you think family day homes should be required to have a health and sanitation inspection?

( ) Yes

( ) No → GO TO SECTION IV

2a. How often should family day homes have a health and sanitation inspection?

( ) Once only
( ) Every 6 months
( ) Every year
( ) Every two years
( ) Other_____(Sepcify)
( ) Don't know

GO TO SECTION IV

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

IV. We'd like to know some things about you, your family, and the children you care for. This kind of information will help us draw a sort of composite picture of the people who provide family day care in Texas and the children they care for. Where we ask for persons living here, or information about the children you care for, first names or initials will be all the identification we need since information from all the questionnaires will be put together.

INTERVIEWER - FOR CHILDREN UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE, ASK FOR AGE IN MONTHS

A. Persons in the Home

1. INTERVIEWER: LIST ALL PERSONS LIVING IN THE HOME BY THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE CAREGIVER.
EXAMPLE: "SON" "DAUGHTER" "HUSBAND"

a. All persons, by relation to caregiver	b. Sex	C. Present Age In Years
1. Caregiver		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

2. Do any of these people in your home help you with caring for the children?

( ) Yes ( ) No

GO TO Q. 3, Section IV

Tell me when, during the day, and about how much each week they usually help

2a. INTERVIEWER: IDENTIFY HELPERS BY NUMBER ABOVE
2b. HOURS OF THE DAY HELP PROVIDED. EXAMPLE: 2-4 PM
2c. TOTAL HOURS PER WEEK

a. Helper	b. Hours of day	c. Hours per week

INTERVIEWER NUMBER_____

3. Does anyone else come in to help you with the children?

( ) Yes ( ) No

GO TO Q. 4, SECTION IV

a. Age	b. Sex	c. Hours of day	d. Hours per week

4. Are any of your own children cared for by you at the same time you are providing day care?

( ) Yes ( ) No

GO TO SECTION IV, B

a. Child (Number from Q. 1)	b. Hours in care during day care period (Example: From 2-5PM everyday)

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

B. Now we'd like to have some information about you.

1. BY OBSERVATION: RACE

( ) Caucasian
( ) Black
( ) Mexican-American
( ) Oriental
( ) Other_____(Specify)

2. How many years of school have you completed?

( ) 0-8 grades
( ) 9-11, some high school
( ) high school graduate
( ) 13-15, some college
( ) college graduate
( ) 17 or more, graduate training

3. How long have you been providing day care for children?

_____ Years _____ Months

3a. Has this been continous, or were there years during this time when you weren't giving day care?

( ) Not continuous ( ) Continuous

↓ ↓

GO TO Q. 4, SECTION IV, B

3b. Not counting the years when you were doing something else, about how many years all together would you say you've been giving child care?

_____ Years _____ Months

4. Have you ever been employed in some other kind of job?

( ) Yes ( ) No

↓ ↓

GO TO Q. 5, SECTION IV, B

4a. When (what year) were you last employed in some other kind of job? 19__

4b. What kind of job did you have last_____

_____

INTERVIEWER: PROBE CAREFULLY FOR SPECIFIC JOB, E.G., BANK TELLER, DENTAL LAB TECHNICIAN, ETC.

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

5. IF NO SPOUSE INDICATED IN II. A_1, GO TO Q. 6. SECTION IV, B

What kind of job does your husband have?_____

INTERVIEWER: PROBE CAREFULLY FOR SPECIFIC JOB

( ) No spouse ( ) Retired or disabled ( ) Unemployed

5a. What was his last job?

_____

6. Please tell me the letter of the group on this care (HAND R CARD A) that would indicate about what the total income for you and your family was last year--1975--before taxes, that is:

A. ____Under $5,000
B. ____$5,000-9,999
C. ____$10,000-12,499
D. ____$12,500-14,999
E. ____$15,000-17,999
F. ____$17,500-19,999
G. ____$20,000-24,999
H. ____$25,000-29,999
I. ____$30,000 and over

7. Where did you live most of the time while you were growing up --- in the country, in a small town, in a suburb, or in a city?

( ) Country
( ) Small town
( ) Suburb
( ) City

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

C. I'd like to ask some questions about your home.

BY OBSERVATION:

1. Type of house:
   - ( ) Private house
   - ( ) 2-4 Family house
   - ( ) Mobil home
   - ( ) Apartment in regular apartment building
   - ( ) Other_____ (Specify)

2. General location:
   - ( ) Farm
   - ( ) Rural, not a farm
   - ( ) Town
   - ( ) Small city
   - ( ) Large City

3. Neighborhood:
   - ( ) Farm
   - ( ) Rural, nonfarm
   - ( ) Residential-single family residences
   - ( ) Multi-family residential (duplexes, apts.)
   - ( ) Mixed - residential and commercial/ industrial

4. Condition of Neighborhood
   - ( ) Well kept
   - ( ) Average
   - ( ) Some deterioration
   - ( ) Poorly kept and maintained

5. Condition of Registered Family Home
   - ( ) Well kept
   - ( ) Average
   - ( ) Some deterioration
   - ( ) Poorly kept and maintained

6. How long have you lived in this (house, apartment)?

   _____ Years _____ Months

7. How long have you lived in this (neighborhood, if large city; area if town or rural)?

   _____ Years _____ Months

8. How many rooms do you have in this (house, apartment), not counting bathrooms

   _____

9. How many bathrooms do you have?

   _____

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

10. Do you own this home, pay rent, or what?

( ) OWNS OR IS BUYING

( ) RENTS

( ) NEITHER OWNS NOR RENTS

10c. How is that?_____
_____
_____

10b. Could you tell me the letter of the group on this card (HAND R CARD C) that would indicate about how much rent you pay a month, not including utilities?

A.	____Under $100	G.	____$350-399
B.	____$100-149	H.	____$400-499
C.	____$150-199	I.	____$450-499
D.	____$200-249	J.	____$500 and over
E.	____$250-299		
F.	____$300-349		

10a. Could you tell me the letter of the group on this card that would indicate about what the present value of this home is? What would it bring if you sold it today?

A.	____Under $10,000 (HAND R CARD B)	F.	____$30,000-34,999
B.	____$10,000-14,999	G.	____$35,000-39,999
C.	____$15.000-19,999	H.	____$40,000-44,999
D.	____$20,000-24,999	I.	____$45,000-49,999
E.	____$25,000-29,999	J.	____$50,000 and over

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

D. Now I'd like some information about the children you care for.

1. Are you currently caring for children other than your own?

( ) Yes → GO TO Q. 2, SECTION IV

( ) No → GO TO Q. 4, SECTION IV

2. INTERVIEWER: ASSIGN EACH CHILD A NUMBER ON THE CHART FOLLOWING AND FILL IN THE CHART FOR EACH CHILD WITH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

2a. Age - present age in years for children over two years old; in months for children less than two years of age.
2b. Sex: M-Male F-Female
2c. Race (Black-B, White-W, Mexican-American-MA, Oriental-O, or Other-OT)
2d. Are both parents living in the home? Yes or No, MO-Mother only
FO-Father only
OT-Other, specify
2e. Head of family's occupation (use father's occupation if in the home, use mother's occupation if "MO" in item 2d)
2f. Did the caregiver know the parents before taking the child for day care?
(Yes or No)
2g. About how far does the child live (in miles) from the caregiver's home?
2h. How were the parents referred for day care?
(Newspaper ad, friend, relative, posted ad in laundry, grocery, etc., BE SPECIFIC)
2i. How long has this child been in day care here?
(Give in months or years as appropriate)

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

SECTION IV. D. -- INFORMATION ON THE CHILDREN IN CARE

CHILD	a. Age	b. Sex	c. Race	d. Both Parents In Home?	e. Family Head's Occupation?	f. Knew Parents	g. Distance	h. Referred	i. Time in care
1.									
2.									
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									
7.									
8.									
9.									
10.									
11.									

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

3. Are any of the children you care for school age brothers or sisters of children you care for all day?

( ) Yes ( ) No

GO TO Q. 4

3a. How many of the children are school age brothers or sisters of children you care for all day?

_____

4. How much do you charge for providing family day care?

$_____per hour $_____per month

$_____per day $_____other (get specific information)

$_____per week $_____other

5. Some people provide care as a favor for friends and relatives and may not charge very much. Some people feel that while they really don't charge enough, parents can't afford to pay anymore. Consider that you are providi day care as a business, include your overhead costs, like use of your home, utilities like gas and electricity, food, toys, and other materials that yo provide, liability insurance, etc. Don't forget to include a salary for yourself and anyone who helps you. If you added all this up, what do you think would be a fair rate of pay for family day care?

$_____per hour $_____per month

$_____per day $_____ other (get specific information)

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

1. Before January 1, 1976, under the old law, the Department licensed family day homes as commercial boarding homes. Were you ever licensed?

( ) Yes ( ) No

1b. Did you ever hear about licensing?
( ) Yes ( ) No
GO TO Q. 2

1c. How did you hear about licensing?
( ) Friends ( ) Relatives
( ) Department ( ) Other_____
( ) Public Media Specify

GO TO Q. 2

2. The Department now registers, rather than licenses, family day homes. Have you ever been registered?

( ) Yes ( ) No

2a. Have you heard anything about registration?
( ) Yes ( ) No
GO TO Q. 3

2b. How did you hear about registration?
( ) I called the Department
( ) The Department contacted me
( ) Public media
Other_____
Specify

3. If you plan to continue giving child care, would you be willing to register with the Department?
( ) I don't plan to continue giving child care
( ) I would be willing to register
( ) I would not be willing
( ) Don't know

INTERVIEW NUMBER_____

CLOSING:

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP IN THIS SURVEY. IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE YOU'D LIKE TO TELL ME ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE IN FAMILY DAY CARE OR YOUR CONTACTS WITH THE DEPARTMENT? DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE SURVEY?

Appendix III

Coded Statements from The Content Analysis

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Table 1

Coded Statements from Value Analysis by Subject of Comment and Respondent Group

Subject: Registration

Translation	Code	Respondent Group* 21	22	62	45	TOTAL
Is, in general, good	REG * V	12	14	3	47	76
Is useful, convenient, economical	REG * P	5	4	3	17	29
Is sufficiently strict	REG * D		1			1
Is, in general, good for children	REG * V CH				1	1
Provides value for the money	REG * EC				2	2
Is controlled by peer pressure	REG * U				1	1
Helps to prevent child abuse	REG * P ≠ SCH				1	1
Keeps homes conforming	REG * LI				1	1
Shouldn't be treated like licensing	REG $ ≠ J	3				3
Shouldn't be too strict	REG $ T		1			1
Should be economical	REG $ EC		3			3
Should be treated the same as licensing	REG $ J			1		1
Should have more influence	REG $ DO				1	1
Isn't, in general, a good thing	REG ≠ V	4	6		8	18
Isn't practical or economical	REG ≠ P	4	9		11	24
Isn't strict enough	REG ≠ D	2	3			5
Doesn't provide value for the money	REG ≠ EC	1			2	3
Doesn't prevent child abuse	REG ≠ P = SCH	1	4		1	6
Doesn't keep children safe	REG ≠ SCH		1			1
Doesn't have people obeying rules	REG ≠ OB		1			1
Isn't practical for RFHs	REG ≠ P RFH		1			1
Isn't practical to get people to obey	REG ≠ P OB		1			1
Doesn't have status or prestige	REG ≠ R				1	1
Isn't good as far as parents are concerned	REG ≠ V PA				1	1
		32	49	7	95	183

*21 – Non-profit Day Care Center Directors
22 – Commercial Day Care Center Directors
62 – Group Day Care Home Directors
45 – Registered Family Home Care Givers

Subject: General Public (Most People)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
GP * G CH	Acts in the interests of children	1				1
GP * L CH	Loves children				1	1
GP * SCH	Provides a safe place for children				1	1
GP * K	Is knowledgeable				1	1
GP * OB	Obeys rules and regulations				1	1
GP * G	Acts in the interests of others				1	1
GP (DP	Want day care centers		2			2
GP $ M	Should be ethical and moral	1				1
GP $ DO	Should have final authority	1				1
GP $ K	Should be knowledgeable	3			1	4
GP $ K REG	Should know about registration	2	1	1	2	6
GP $ K LC	Should know about licensing	1				1
GP $ K DP	Should know about day care centers		1			1
GP $ K RGL	Should know about regulation		4		4	8
GP ≠ G	Don't act in the interests of others				2	2
GP ≠ OB	Don't obey rules and regulations	1				1
GP ≠ M	Aren't ethical and moral	1			1	2
GP ≠ C	Aren't cautious and prudent	2	2			4
GP ≠ D	Aren't strict enough	1			1	2
GP ≠ I GO	Is dominated by the government	1				1
GP ≠ K REG	Don't know about registration	5	3	1	2	11
GP ≠ K RGL	Don't know about regulation	8	7		15	30
GP ≠ K LC	Don't know about licensing	1				1
GP ≠ S	Isn't safe		1			1
GP ≠ K	Isn't knowledgeable		1	1	2	4
GP ≠ K RFH	Don't know about RFHs		2			2
GP ≠ T	Lacks tolerance				1	1
GP ≠ DC	Can't find day care				2	2
GP ≠ U	Don't stand together				1	1
GP (I DPW	Doesn't want to be dominated by DPW				1	1
		29	24	3	40	96

Subject: Churches That Have A Day Care Program

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
CU $ I	Should not be interfered with	3	1			4
CU $ DO	Should have authority	1				1
CU ≠ V	Are not very good	1	1			1
		5	1			6

Subject: Day Care Centers (Includes references to directors and staff)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
DP * V	Are, in general, good	1				1
DP * CR CH	Provide creative activities for children		1			1
DP * GK CH	Guide and educate children		1			1
DP * SCH	Are safe places for children				1	1
DP $ I	Should not be interfered with	1	1			2
DP $ Q	Should provide quality child care	1				1
DP $ RGL	Should be regulated	2	1		1	4
DP $ MT	Should be inspected	1	1	2	2	6
DP $ ≠ MT	Should not be inspected		1		1	2
DP $ CN S	Should be given consultation about safety					
DP ≠ K RFH	Don't know anything about RFHs	1				1
DP ≠ OB	Don't obey the rules and regulations			1		1
DP ≠ S	Aren't safe places			1	1	2
DP ≠ Q	Don't give quality child care				4	4
DP ≠ C	Aren't cautious or prudent				2	2
DP ≠ EC	Cost too much				2	2
DP ≠ U PA	Don't help and support parents				1	1
DP ≠ SCH	Aren't safe places for children				1	1
≠ DP - ≠ D DPW	There isn't enough day care, so the department doesn't enforce rules strictly		1			1
		7	7	4	16	34

Subject: Day Care

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
DC * V	Is, in general, good	3			2	5
DC $ Q	Should provide quality child care	4				4
DC $ S	Should be safe	1				1
DC $ RGL	Should be regulated	2			1	3
DC $ LC	Should be licensed	1				1
DC $ REG	Should be registered	1				1
DC $ MT	Should be inspected	1			4	5
DC ≠ V	Isn't any good				1	1
DC ≠ K	Isn't knowledgeable				1	1
DC ≠ SCH	Isn't safe for children				1	1
		13	0	0	10	23

Subject: Miscellaneous

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
G - OB	If you care about others, you obey the rules	1			1	2
GCH - OB	If you care about children, you obey the rules	1				1
≠ G - ≠ SCH	Not caring about others leads to child abuse		1		1	2
G - SCH	Caring about others leads to safety for children		1			1
G -Q	Caring about others leads to quality child care		1			1
G - C	Caring about others makes you cautious and prudent				1	1
		2	3		3	8
≠ D - ≠ OB	If not strict, people won't obey the rules	1				1
D -Q	Strictness leads to quality child care	1				1
D - OB	Strictness leads to obeying the rules		1			1
≠ D - ≠ RGL	If not strict, people won't be regulated		1			1
≠ C - ≠ SCH	Lack of caution leads to child abuse	1				1

Subject: Miscellaneous (Continued)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
C CH - OB PA	Caution for children makes parents obey the rules				1	1
C - M	Caution leads to being ethical and moral				1	1
		3	2		2	7
U - OB	In small towns, people obey the rules	1	4	5	3	13
U - SCH	In small towns, there's more safety for children	1				1
U - K RFH	In small towns, people know about the RFHs	1				1
≠ U - ≠ M	In big cities, people aren't ethical and moral	1		2		3
≠ U - ≠ J	In big cities, people aren't fair		1			1
≠ U - ≠ OB	In big cities, people don't obey the rules		2			2
U - K PR	In small towns, people know about providers				2	2
U - ≠ C	In small towns, people are less cautious				3	3
U - C PA	In small towns, parents are more cautious				2	2
		4	7	7	10	28
Q - OB	If you provide quality care, you obey the rules	1			1	2
Q - SE PA	Parents feel secure about quality child care		1			1
Q * V	Quality child care is good				1	1
≠ Q - ≠ S	Poor quality care isn't safe				1	1
Q - SCH	Quality child care is safe for children				1	1
		1	1		4	6
≠ SE - ≠ OB	People who don't feel secure don't obey the rules		1			1
= SE CH - C PA	Fear for their children makes parents cautious		1			1
= SE - OB	Fear makes people obey the rules				1	1
			2		1	3
M - OB	Ethical, moral people obey the rules				1	1
					1	1

Subject: Licensing

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
LC • V	Is, in general, good	19	20	2	25	66
LC • R	Gives status and prestige to the provider	1				1
LC • EC	Provides value for the money	1	1		1	3
LC • P ≠ SCH	Prevents child abuse	1			1	2
LC • T	Isn't too strict				3	3
LC • P	Is useful and practical					
LC $ P	Should be useful and practical	1				1
LC $ T	Shouldn't be too strict		1			1
LC ≠ P	Isn't useful and practical	3	4		7	14
LC ≠ T RFH	Is too strict for registered family home	1				1
LC ≠ P RFH	Isn't practical for RFHs	1				1
LC ≠ V	Isn't, in general, good		3		6	9
LC ≠ P ≠ SCH	Doesn't prevent child abuse				1	1
LC - K	Makes providers more knowledgeable	1			1	2
LC - OB	Ensures that rules are obeyed	3			1	4
LC - Q	Leads to quality child care	3	3	1	1	8
LC - R	Gives provider status and prestige	2			3	5
LC - SE	Makes people feel safe and secure	1			1	2
LC - C	Makes people act with caution and prudence	4				4
LC - SCH	Leads to safety for children	5	7		4	16
LC - MT	Leads to inspections	1			1	2
LC - S	Makes day care safe		1			1
LC - ≠ Q	Doesn't produce quality child care				1	1
LC - SE PA	Makes parents feel safe and secure	1		1	2	4
LC - SE PR	Makes providers feel safe and secure				2	2
LC - SE RFH	Makes RFHs feel safe and secure				1	1
LC - ≠ SE RFH	Makes RFHs feel fearful				2	2
LC - C PA	Makes parents more cautious and prudent				1	1
LC - C RFH	Makes RFHs more cautious and prudent		1			1
≠ LC- ≠ Q	Without licensing, no quality child care				1	1
≠ LC- ≠ SCH	Without licensing, more child abuse	1	2			3
≠ LC- ≠ S	Without licensing, less safety		1			1
≠ LC- ≠ K RFH	Without licensing, don't know enough about RFHs		1			1
≠ LC- ≠ OB	Without licensing, providers won't obey rules	2				2
		52	45	4	66	167

Subject: Parents

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
PA * C	Are cautious and prudent	6	11		37	54
PA * K	Are knowledgeable	1	2		1	4
PA * SE	Feel safe and secure		1			1
PA * K PR	Know a lot about providers		1	2	1	4
PA * K RFH	Know a lot about the RFH		1		1	2
R PA * K	Upper class parents are knowledgeable		1			1
PA * V	Are, in general, good				3	3
PA * G	Act in the interests of others				3	3
PA * OB	Obey rules and regulations				3	3
PA * K ME	My parents know a lot about me				1	1
PA * C CH	Are careful when it comes to their children				1	1
PA * DO	Are the final authority in day care				2	2
PA * I	Are independent				1	1
PA * K SCH	Know about safety for children				1	1
PA * M	Are ethical and moral				2	2
PA * G CH	Act in the best interests of children				2	2
PA * D	Are strict enough				2	2
PA $ T	Shouldn't be too strict	1				1
PA $ I	Shouldn't be interfered with	4			1	5
PA $ DO	Should be the final authority	9	14	4	53	80
PA $ K	Should be knowledgeable	2	6		3	11
PA $ C	Should be cautious and prudent	4	4	3	9	20
PA $ K RGL	Should know about regulation	2	1		1	4
PA $ K REG	Should know about registration	1	1		1	3
PA $ CN	Should get consultation	2				2
PA $ ≠ D	Shouldn't be too strict	1				1
PA $ K SD	Should know about standards	1				1
PA $ K DP	Should know about the day care center	1	1			2
PA $ MT	Should visit and inspect		1			1
PA $ K RFH	Should know about the RFH		1			1
PA $ DO RFH	Should have final say in how RFH is run		1		4	5
PA $ SE	Should feel safe and secure				1	1
PA $ K DC	Should know about day care				1	1
PA $ G PR	Should care about the provider's needs				1	1
PA $ U PR	Should support the provider				1	1
PA $ K ≠ SCH	Should know about child abuse				2	2
≠ R PA $ K	Lower class parents should be knowledgeable		1			1

Subject: Parents (Continued)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
PA ≠ C	Aren't cautious or prudent	30	63	9	58	160
PA ≠ K	Aren't knowledgeable	9	3		2	14
PA ≠ D	Aren't strict enough	1				1
PA ≠ OB	Don't obey rules and regulations	1			2	3
PA ≠ J	Aren't fair or just	1			1	2
PA ≠ LI	Are inconsistent		1			1
PA ≠ G	Don't act in the interests of others				8	8
PA ≠ DO	Don't have enough say				1	1
PA ≠ M	Aren't ethical or moral				2	2
PA ≠ EC	Don't get value for their money				1	1
PA ≠ K REG	Don't know much about registration	1				1
PA ≠ K RFH	Don't know much about RFHs	2	1			3
PA ≠ K DC	Don't know much about day care	1				1
PA ≠ K SD	Don't know much about standards	1	1		2	4
PA ≠ C CH	Aren't careful about their children	1			1	2
PA ≠ K Q	Don't know much about quality child care	2	2		1	5
PA ≠ K RGL	Don't know much about regulation	1	2		1	4
PA ≠ K MT	Don't know much about inspections		1			1
PA ≠ G CH	Don't act in the best interests of their children		1		2	3
PA ≠ K CH	Don't know much about children				1	1
PA ≠ C RGL	Aren't careful about regulation				1	1
PA ≠ G RFH	Don't have much concern for the RFH				2	2
PA C Q	Want quality child care	3			5	8
PA C P	Want convenience and economy	3				3
PA C RFH	Want RFHs	2				2
PA C LC	Want licensing	1	1		1	3
PA C SCH	Want safety for children		2			2
R PA C Q	Upper class parents want quality child care		1			1
PA C I	Don't want to be interfered with		1			1
PA C K SD	Want information about standards		1			1
PA C DO GO	Don't want government telling them what to do				1	1
PA C K	Want information				1	1
PA C DC	Want day care				3	3
PA C MT	Want inspections				1	1

Subject: Parents (Continued)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
R PA - C	Upper class parents are cautious, prudent	2	1	1		4
DO PA - ≠ SCH	If parents have final say, will be more child abuse	1				1
G PA - C	Concerned parents are cautious and prudent	1				1
≠ R PA - ≠ Q	Lower class parents settle for low quality child care	1				1
≠ R PA - ≠ C	Lower class parents aren't cautious or prudent	2				2
≠ R PA - RFH	Lower class parents use RFHs		1			1
≠ C PA - RGL	When parents are careless, you need regulation				1	1
≠ C PA - ≠ SCH	When parents are careless, there's more child abuse				1	1
≠ R PA * U ≠ R RFH	Lower class parents feel more comfortable with lower class RFHs				1	1
		102	131	19	240	492

Subject: Standards

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
SD * V	Are, in general, good	1	6		4	11
SD * J	Are fair, just, and equal		2	1		3
SD * P	Are useful and practical		1			1
SD * D	Are sufficiently strict		1		2	3
SD * T	Aren't too strict				1	1
SD $ D	Should be strict enough	1	4		6	11
SD $ P	Should be useful and practical	1			1	2
SD $ D RFH	Should be stricter for RFHs		2		1	3
SD $ T	Shouldn't be too strict		2		2	4
SD $ J	Should be fair and just				1	1
SD $ ≠ J	Shouldn't be the same for all				1	1
SD $ T RFH	Shouldn't be too strict on RFHs				1	1
SD ≠ D	Aren't strict enough	3	4		3	10

Subject: Standards (Continued)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
SD ≠ P	Aren't practical or useful	12	11	1	27	51
SD ≠ T	Are too strict	7	4	2	4	17
SD ≠ V	Aren't, in general, very good	1			1	2
SD ≠ P DP	Aren't practical for the provider	1				1
REG SD ≠ V	Registration standards aren't very good		1			1
SD ≠ P DC	Aren't practical for day care		1			1
SD ≠ ED	Aren't economically realistic			1		1
SD ≠ J	Aren't fair				2	2
SD ≠ P RFH	Aren't practical for RFH's				1	1
SD ≠ V PA	Aren't very good as far as parents' needs				1	1
SD - ≠ SCH	Lead to lack of safety for children	1				1
SD - OB	Lead to obeying the rules				1	1
D SD - SCH	Strict standards lead to safety for children				1	1
		28	39	5	61	133

Subject: Monitoring (Inspections, Visits from the Department)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
MT * V	Is, in general, good	30	81	9	100	220
MT * P	Is useful and practical				2	2
MT * V ME	Is good as far as I'm concerned				1	1
MT $ J	Should be fair and just, same for all	1			3	4
MT $ D	Should be strict enough	1	2		5	8
MT $ T	Shouldn't be too strict				5	5
MT $ ≠ J	Shouldn't be the same for all				1	1
MT $ P	Should be useful and practical	2	1			3
MT $ D RFH	Should be stricter for RFHs		1			1
MT ≠ V	Isn't, in general, very good	1	3	1	7	12
MT ≠ P	Isn't practical or useful	1	3	2	7	13
MT ≠ J	Isn't fair		1			1
MT ≠ EC	Is too expensive			1		1

Subject: Monitoring (Continued)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
MT ≠ V RFH	Doesn't have much value for RFHs				1	1
MT ≠ D	Isn't strict enough				5	5
MT ≠ P OB	Doesn't get providers to obey rules				1	1
MT ≠ P RFH	Isn't practical for RFHs				1	1
MT - C	Makes providers more cautious and prudent	4	2		2	8
MT - SCH	Leads to safety for children	5	8		8	21
MT - Q	Leads to quality child care	5	2		5	12
MT - CL	Leads to cleaner child care facilities				1	1
MT - OB	Make providers more likely to obey rules	7	7		5	19
MT - SE	Provides a sense of security				1	1
MT - ≠ SE	Makes the provider feel afraid, insecure				1	1
≠ MT - REG	Lack of inspections leads to registration				1	1
MT - S RFH	Makes RFHs safer				1	1
MT - K RFH	Provides education for RFHs				1	1
MT - SE PA	Makes parents feel safer, more secure	2	1	1	3	7
MT - SE ME	Makes me feel safer, more secure				2	2
MT - SE RFH	Makes RFHs feel safer, more secure				1	1
≠ MT - ≠ SCH	Lack of inspections leads to more child abuse	5	3	1	1	10
≠ MT - ≠ OB	Lack of inspections leads to more disobedience to rules	4	2	1	3	10
MT - GK	Provides education and knowledge		1			1
≠ MT - ≠ Q	Lack of inspections leads to lack of quality child care	2				2
		70	118	16	175	379

Subject: Licensing Representatives

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
LR • V	Are, in general, good	14	15	5	32	66
LR • T	Aren't too strict	1				1
LR • J	Are fair and just	2				2
LR • G	Act in the interests of others		1		1	2

Subject: Licensing Representatives (Continued)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
LR G * V	Caring licensing representatives are good				1	1
LR $ P	Should be practical about their job	1	1			2
LR $ T	Shouldn't be too strict	1	2		3	6
LR $ J	Should treat people fairly	1				1
LR $ GK	Should guide and educate	1	2			3
LR $ D	Should be strict		2		1	3
LR $ G	Should have concern for others				2	2
LR $ PA	Should be parents themselves				1	1
LR $ K DC	Should be knowledgeable about day care	1				1
LR $ G CN	Should give consultation	1			1	2
LR $ MT	Should visit and inspect	1				1
LR $ K = SCH	Should be knowledgeable about child abuse	1				1
LR $ K CH	Should be knowledgeable about children		1			1
LR $ K GP	Should know what the public wants		1			1
LR $ GK RFH	Should guide and educate RFHs				1	1
LR $ K RFH	Should be knowledgeable about RFH care				1	1
LR ≠ V	Aren't any good	1	3		12	16
LR ≠ T	Are too strict	2	4		2	8
LR ≠ D	Aren't strict enough	1			3	4
LR ≠ G	Don't care about the needs of others		1			1
LR ≠ K	Don't know much about their jobs		1			1
LR ≠ C	Aren't cautious and prudent		1		2	3
LR ≠ P	Aren't practical		9		9	18
LR ≠ LI	Give different answers and interpretations		2		1	3
LR ≠ J	Aren't fair		2			2
LR ≠ G CH	Don't care about the needs of children	1				1
LR ≠ K PR	Don't understand providers	1				1
LR ≠ K SD	Don't understand standards		1			1
LR ≠ K CH	Don't understand children		1			1
LR ≠ K Q	Don't know enough about quality child care				1	1
		31	50	5	74	160

Subject: Providers

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
PR * OB	Obey rules and regulations	1			3	4
PR * V	Are, in general, good		1		2	3
PR * K	Are knowledgeable		1		1	2
PR * G	Act in the interests of others		2		1	3
PR * L CH	Love children		2			2
PR * M	Are ethical and moral				3	3
PR * DO	Are the final authority in day care				1	1
PR * C	Are cautious and prudent				1	1
PR * SCH	Have a safe environment for children				1	1
PR * EC	Give value for the money				1	1
PR * K REG	Know about registration				1	1
PR * G K PA	Guide and educate parents				1	1
PR * I CH	Don't dictate how children will be raised				1	1
PR $ C	Should be cautious and prudent	1			2	3
PR $ CN	Should have consultation	2				2
PR $ M	Should be ethical and moral	2			1	3
PR $ U	Should stand together	1				1
PR $ I	Shouldn't be interfered with	2	8		6	16
PR $ RGL	Should be regulated	1	2		1	4
PR $ MT	Should be inspected	3	5		12	20
PR $ K RGL	Should know about regulation	2	3			5
PR $ K REG	Should know about registration	2				2
PR $ LC	Should be licensed		6		2	8
PR $ LI	Should be consistent		1			1
PR $ OB	Should obey rules and regulations		1	1	1	3
PR $ DO	Should be the final authority		2		6	8
PR $ K PA	Should know the parents		1			1
PR $ G CH	Should act in the interests of children		1			1
PR $ ≠ J	Should not all be treated equally		1		1	2
PR $ K CH	Should know the children		2		1	3
PR $ GK PA	Should guide and educate parents			1		1
PR $ Q	Should give quality child care				1	1
PR $ L CH	Should love children				1	1
PR $ REG	Should be registered				1	1
PR $ K SD	Should know about standards				1	1
PR $ ≠ I	Shouldn't be allowed to operate without controls				1	1
PR C CN	Want consultation	1				1

Subject: Providers (Continued)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
PR G C CN	Concerned providers want consultation	1				1
R PR C ≠ DO GO	Better providers don't want government interference	1				1
PR C I	Want to operate without interference				1	1
PR C DO	Want to be the final authority				1	1
PR C SCH	Want children to have a safe environment				1	1
K PR- Q	Knowledgeable providers give quality care	1				1
K PR- ≠ RFH	Knowledgeable providers don't want RFHs		1			1
K PR- ≠ C PA	When parents know the provider, they aren't as careful				1	1
≠ K PR ≠ SCH	If you don't know the provider, there's more chance of child abuse				1	1
PR ≠ C	Aren't cautious and prudent	3	3		1	7
PR ≠ G	Don't act in the interests of others	1			1	2
PR ≠ OB	Don't obey the rules and regulations	1	4		4	9
PR ≠ K REG	Don't know about registration	1	1		3	5
PR ≠ K RGL	Don't know about regulation	1			4	5
PR ≠ REG	Don't get registered		1			1
PR ≠ K	Aren't knowledgeable			1	3	4
PR ≠ M	Aren't ethical and moral				3	3
PR ≠ K SCH	Don't know about safety for children				1	1
PR ≠ K RFH	Don't know about RFHs				1	1
PR ≠ SCH	Don't keep a safe place for children				1	1
PR ≠ K Q	Don't know how to give quality care				1	1
PR ≠ K LC	Don't know about licensing				2	2
PR ≠ G CH	Don't act in the interests of children				1	1
PR ≠ D	Aren't strict enough				1	1
		28	49	3	87	167

Subject: Department of Human Resources

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
DPW * V	Is, in general, good	40	38	9	68	155
DPW * T	Isn't too strict	1			1	2
DPW * J	Is fair and just		2	1		3
DPW * G CH	Acts in the interest of children		1			1
DPW * P	Is practical, useful				1	1
DPW * G	Acts in the interest of others				1	1
DPW $ DO	Should have authority	2	4		8	14
DPW $ P	Should be practical and useful	4				4
DPW $ GK	Should teach, guide, educate	5	6		5	16
DPW $ K	Should have knowledge and understanding	4				4
DPW $ G	Should act in the interests of others	1			2	3
DPW $ D	Should be strict	1	4		10	15
DPW $ M	Should be ethical and moral	1				1
DPW $ T	Shouldn't be too strict	1	1		2	4
DPW $ EC	Should give value for the money	3	2	1	5	11
DPW $ MT	Should monitor and inspect			1	1	2
DPW $ C	Should be cautious and prudent				1	1
DPW $ ≠ DO	Shouldn't have so much authority				1	1
DPW $ G CN	Should provide consultation	2	1		3	6
DPW $ K PR	Should have the facts about providers	1			2	3
DPW $ G CH	Should care about the needs of children	1	1			2
DPW $ T PR	Shouldn't be too strict with providers	1				1
DPW $ T GP	Shouldn't be too strict with general public	1				1
DPW $ GK RFH	Should educate RFHs	4				4
DPW $ GK REG	Should educate about registration	4	1		3	8
DPW $ GK GP	Should educate general public	1	1		3	5
DPW $ GK PA	Should educate parents	6	2		1	9
DPW $ GK PR	Should educate providers	1				1
DPW $ GK ≠ SCH	Should educate about child abuse	2				2
DPW $ K PA	Should have facts about parents	1				1
DPW $ EC RFH	Should be careful with funds for RFHs	1				1
DPW $ D ≠ OB	Should be strict about obeying the rules		1		1	2

Subject: Department of Human Resources (Continued)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
DPW $ CN RFH	Should have consultation for RFHs		1		1	2
DPW $ DO DP	Should have authority over day care directors		1			1
DPW $ G PR	Should act in the interests of providers		1			1
DPW $ K REG	Should have the facts about registration		1			1
DPW $ GK SD	Should educate about standards		1			1
DPW $ GK LC	Should educate about licensing				1	1
DPW $ GK RGL	Should educate about regulation				1	1
DPW $ D ≠ SCH	Should be strict about child abuse				1	1
DPW $ D REG	Should be strict about registration				1	1
DPW $ GK DC	Should educate about day care				1	1
DPW $ DO RGL	Should have authority over regulation				3	3
DPW $ EC RGL	Should be careful with funds for regulation				1	1
DPW $ DO CH	Should have authority over children				1	1
DPW $ D RFH	Should be strict with RFHs				2	2
DPW ≠ T	Is too strict	1	3	1	3	8
DPW ≠ G	Doesn't act in the interests of others	1	1			2
DPW ≠ D	Isn't strict enough	1	3			4
DPW ≠ V	Isn't, in general, good	1	3	1	5	10
DPW ≠ EC	Doesn't give value for the money	2	3	1	1	7
DPW ≠ LI	Isn't consistent	1				1
DPW ≠ K RFH	Doesn't have the facts about RFHs	1				1
DPW ≠ K	Doesn't have the facts		1			1
DPW ≠ J	Isn't fair or just		2		2	4
DPW ≠ C	Isn't cautious or prudent		2		1	3
DPW ≠ Q	Doesn't help provide quality child care		1			1
DPW ≠ P	Isn't practical		5		2	7
DPW ≠ D RFH	Isn't strict enough with RFHs		2		1	3
DPW ≠ DO	Doesn't have enough authority					
DPW ≠ V GP	Isn't much good to the general public				1	1
DPW ≠ P GK	Doesn't give practical education				2	2
DPW ≠ D MT	Isn't strict enough about inspections				2	2

Subject: Department of Human Resources (Continued)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
DPW ≠ LI	Isn't consistent				1	1
DPW - SCH	Provides safety for children	1				1
≠ R DPW - ≠ SE	Lack of prestige for the department leads to insecurity				1	1
DPW C CL	Want cleanliness		1			1
		98	97	15	154	364

Subject: Regulation

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
RGL * V	Is, in general, good	9	7	3	15	34
RGL * T	Isn't too strict		1			1
RGL * LI	Keeps facilities conforming				3	3
RGL * J	Is fair, just, and equal				1	1
RGL $ J	Should be equal for everyone	28	129	19	29	205
RGL $ D	Should be strict	1				1
RGL $ T	Shouldn't be too strict	2			1	3
RGL $ P	Should be convenient, economical	1	1	1	1	4
RGL $ EC	Should give value for the money	1				1
RGL $ ≠ J	Shouldn't be the same for everyone	4	6	3	9	22
RGL $ ≠ I	Shouldn't be dictating and interfering	1				1
RGL $ D RFH	Should be stricter for RFHs		1			1
RGL $ SCH	Should keep children safe				1	1
RGL $ LI	Should keep facilities conforming				1	1
RGL ≠ P	Isn't convenient or economical	3	20		14	37
RGL ≠ T	Is too strict and demanding	1	2		1	4
RGL ≠ P ≠ SCH	Doesn't prevent child abuse	7	10		7	24
RGL ≠ P RFH	Isn't practical for RFHs		1			1
RGL ≠ EC	Doesn't give value for the money		1		1	2
RGL ≠ V	Isn't, in general, good		1		3	4
RGL ≠ J	Isn't fair		5		3	8
RGL ≠ D	Isn't strict enough				1	1

Subject: Regulation (Continued)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
RGL - U	Leads to control by peer pressure	1				1
RGL - SE	Leads to a sense of safety and security	1				1
RGL - ≠ G CH	Produces a lack of interest in the needs of children	1				1
≠ RGL - ≠ SCH	Lack of it leads to child abuse	3				3
RGL - SE PA	Makes parents feel safe and secure		1	1	2	4
RGL - SCH	Leads to safety for children		3		3	6
≠ RGL - ≠ OB	Lack of it leads to disobedience		3			3
RGL - Q	Leads to quality child care		1		3	4
≠ RGL - ≠ J CH	Lack of it is unfair to children		1			1
≠ RGL - ≠ Q	Lack of it leads to poor child care				2	2
RGL - ≠ SE RFH	Makes RFHs feel fearful				1	1
RGL - ≠ RFH	Puts RFHs out of business				1	1
RGL - ≠ SE	Makes people feel fearful				1	1
RGL - SE RFH	Leads to a sense of security for RFHs				1	1
RGL - R	Leads to status and prestige				1	1
RGL - ≠ SE ME	Makes me feel fearful				1	1
K RGL - OB	Knowledge of regulation leads to willingness to obey the rules				1	1
		64	194	27	108	393

Subject: I Respondent

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
ME * K	Am knowledgeable about day care	1	6		1	8
ME * OB	Obey rules and regulations	2	3		35	40
ME * Q	Provide quality child care	2			7	9
ME * T	Am tolerant and not demanding	1			1	2
ME * S	Make sure things are safe		1			1
ME * K ≠ OB	Know a lot of people don't obey the rules		1		1	2
ME * T RFH	Don't mind RFHs		1			1
ME * K RFH	Know about RFHs		1			1
ME * K DP	Know about day care centers		1			1

Subject: I Respondent (Continued)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
ME * ≠ SE DPW	Feel fearful about DPW		1			1
ME * G CH	Act in the interests of children	1			7	8
ME * L DC	Love being a day care provider	2	1		1	4
ME * L CH	Love the children I care for	1	1		9	11
ME * V DP	Think day care centers are good	2				2
ME * GK PA	Guide and educate parents		1			1
ME * R	Have status and prestige			1		1
ME * K ≠ SCH	Know some children are abused			1		1
ME * SCH	Keep children in a safe environment				2	2
ME * C	Am cautious and prudent				6	6
ME * G	Act in the interests of others				2	2
ME * V MT	Think inspections are good				1	1
ME * DO	Am the final authority in my facility				1	1
ME * M	Am moral and ethical				1	1
ME * J	Have been treated fairly				1	1
ME * EC	Give parents value for their money				1	1
ME * V	Provide good day care				3	3
ME * T LC	Don't mind being licensed				1	1
ME * T MT	Don't mind being inspected				3	3
ME * L PA	Love the parents of the children I care for				1	1
ME * L SCH	Like have a safe, healthy facility				1	1
ME * K CH	Know a lot about children				1	1
ME * K RFH	Know a lot about family day care				1	1
ME * V PA	Am valuable to the parents				2	2
ME $ LC	Should be licensed	1				1
ME $ OB	Should obey the rules and regulations				1	1
ME $ CN	Should have consultation				1	1
ME $ I	Shouldn't be interfered with				8	8
ME ≠ K	Am not knowledgeable	1			2	3
ME ≠ K RFH	Don't know about (other) RFHs	5	4		10	19
ME ≠ K DC	Don't know about day care centers	1			1	2
ME ≠ K REG	Don't know much about registration	5			5	10
ME ≠ K RGL	Don't know much about regulation	1	2		8	11
ME ≠ M	Am not ethical and moral				1	1
ME ≠ C	Am not cautious and prudent				1	1
ME ≠ OB	Don't obey the rules and regulations				1	1

Subject: I Respondent (Continued)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
ME ≠ K SD	Don't know much about standards				1	1
ME ≠ K PR	Don't know much about other providers				2	2
ME ≠ SE LC	Am afraid of being licensed				1	1
ME ≠ K PA	Don't know much about the parents				2	2
ME ≠ K LC	Don't know much about licensing				2	2
ME ≠ OB SD	Don't obey the standards				2	2
ME ≠ T MT	Don't want to be inspected				1	1
ME ≠ K DP	Don't know much about center directors				1	1
ME ≠ SE DC	Am fearful about day care				1	1
ME C REG	Prefer to be registered			1		1
ME C LC	Prefers to be licensed				1	1
ME C ≠ CN	Don't want consultation				1	1
		26	24	3	144	197

Subject: Knowledge

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
K - OB	If people know rules and regulations, they will obey	4			1	5
≠ K - ≠ OB	People can't obey rules if they don't know about them	2	1			3
K GP - OB	If the public knows about the rules, more will obey	1				1
GK * EC	Guiding and educating people is worth the cost	1				1
≠ K RGL - ≠ OB	If people don't know about regulation, they won't obey		1			1
≠ K - ≠ C	If people aren't knowledgeable, they won't be cautious		1			1
GK - OB	If people have guidance, education, they will obey		1		1	2
GK - C PA	Parents will be cautious if they have guidance		2		1	3

Subject: Knowledge (Continued)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
GK - REG	People will register if they have guidance, education		1		1	2
K * V	Knowledge is, in general, good				1	1
GK REG - OB	Educating about registration will lead to obedience				1	1
GK - RGL	If people are educated, they will support regulation				1	1
		8	7	0	7	22

Subject: Obeying Rules and Regulations

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
OB - OB	People who obey the rules will continue to do so	1				1
≠ OB ≠ OB	People who disobey the rules will continue to do so	1				1
OB - S PR	Obeying rules makes it safer for the provider	1				1
≠ OB - ≠ REG	People who disobey the rules won't register	1				1
OB - Q	Obeying the rules leads to quality child care		1		1	2
≠ OB - ≠ SCH	Disobeying the rules leads to more child abuse			1		1
OB * V	Obeying the rules, is in general, good				1	1
OB ≠ V	Obeying the rules doesn't do any good				1	1
		4	1	1	3	9

Subject: Status, Prestige

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
R - C	The better people are cautious and prudent	3	2		1	6
R - OB	The better people obey the rules	1	4		1	6
R - C PA	Better parents are cautious and prudent	1				1
≠ R - ≠ OB	Lower class people don't obey the rules	1		1	1	3
≠ R - ≠ LI	Lower class people are inconsistent	2			1	3
≠ R - ≠ SCH	There's more child abuse in the lower class		1			1
R - M	The better people are ethical and moral		1			1
R - Q	Upper class people have quality child care		1		1	2
≠ R - MT	Lower class people have to be inspected		1			1
≠ R CH $ DC	Lower class children should have day care			1		1
≠ R - ≠ C PA	Lower class parents aren't cautious and prudent			1		1
		8	10	3	5	26

Subject: Government

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
GO * DO	Has all the power	2	1			3
GO * EC	Is careful with the public's money				1	1
GO * C CH	Is cautious and prudent about children				1	1
GO $ K	Should have knowledge and understanding	1				1
GO $ ≠ DO	Shouldn't be so powerful	2	1	3		6
GO $ EC	Should be careful with the public's money		1			1
GO $ MT	Should visit and inspect		1			1
GO $ P	Should be practical			1		1

Subject: Government (Continued)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
GO ≠ T	Is too strict	2			1	3
GO ≠ DO	Isn't all that powerful	1				1
GO ≠ V	Isn't any good		1		1	2
GO ≠ J	Isn't fair or just				1	1
GO ≠ EC	Isn't careful with the public's money				1	1
GO - ≠ SE GP	Makes the public fearful and insecure				1	1
≠ SE GO - OB	Fear of government makes people obey rules	1				1
		9	5	4	7	25

Subject: Consultation

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
CN * V	Is, in general, good	8	4	3	5	20
CN ≠ T	Is too strict	5				5
CN ≠ P	Isn't practical	1				1
CN - Q	Leads to quality child care				1	1
		14	4	3	6	27

Subject: Children

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
CH * V	Children are important and valuable	6	8	2	2	18
CH * K Q	They know what quality child care is				1	1
CH * L ME	They love me				2	2
CH $ S	Should be kept safe and healthy	9	13		3	25
CH $ Q	Should have quality day care	2	7	1	3	13
CH $ G	Should be given a lot of loving concern		1			1

Subject: Children (Continued)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
CH $ CL	Should have a clean environment		1			1
CH $ CR	Should have creative play		1			1
CH ≠ Q	Don't get quality day care				1	1
CH ≠ SE	Don't get the kind of care that makes them feel secure				1	1
CH ≠ CL	Aren't cared for in clean environments				1	1
L CH - Q	If you love children, you'll give quality child care		1	1		2
L CH - C	If you love children, you'll be cautious and prudent				2	2
L CH - OB	If you love children, you obey the rules		1		1	2
L CH - C PA	Parents who love their children are cautious				1	1
L CH - SCH	If you love children, you'll see that they are safe				1	1
CH C SE	Children want to feel safe and secure				1	1
		17	33	4	20	74

Subject: Registered Family Homes

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
RFH * Q	Registered Family Homes provide quality child care	1	1		3	5
RFH * V	RFHs are, in general, good	7	13	1	6	27
RFH * (LC)	RFHs are as good as licensed	1	1			2
RFH * OB	RFHs comply with rules and regulations	1			9	10
RFH * G CH	Act in the interests of children	1				1
RFH * P	Are useful, convenient, economical, practical		4		3	7
RFH * M	Are good in a moral sense, well motivated		1		1	2

Subject: Registered Family Homes (Continued)

	Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
RFH	* C	Operate cautiously, prudently				2	2
RFH	* L CH	Care for children with love				1	1
RFH	* K RGL	Have knowledge about enforcement				1	1
RFH	* SCH	Provide physical security for children				1	1
RFH	* K CH	Have knowledge about children				1	1
RFH	* ≠ R	Are low class, lack status, prestige					
RFH	$ I	Should not be interfered with	12	7	4	41	64
RFH	$ (MT)	Should have inspections, visits	34	53	5	117	209
RFH	$ SCH	Should be physically safe	1	1			2
RFH	$ Q	Should provide quality child care	3	2			5
RFH	$ CN	Should have consultation	4			1	5
RFH	$ OB	Should obey rules and regulations	5	2	1	9	17
RFH	$ K	Should have knowledge	1	1			2
RFH	$ (SD)	Should have standards to meet	1			2	3
RFH	$ (LC)	Should have to be licensed	5	16		4	25
RFH	$ (REG)	Should be registered	1	2		3	6
RFH	$ (RGL)	Should be regulated	5	6		2	13
RFH	$ K REG	Should know about registration	1				1
RFH	$ ≠ I	Should not be just left alone	2	1	1		4
RFH	$ GK PA	Should educate parents	1				1
RFH	$ S	Should be safe		1		1	2
RFH	$ V	Should provide good care		1			1
RFH	$ C	Should operate prudently		1			1
RFH	$ DO	Should have authority over what they do			1	4	5
RFH	$ ≠ (MT)	Should not be visited or inspected		1		9	10
RFH	$ R	Should be respected				1	1
RFH	$ CN DPW	Should get consultation from DPW				1	1
RFH	$ G CH	Should act in the interests of children		1			1
RFH	≠ SCH	Don't provide physical safety for children	5	14	1	3	23
RFH	≠ OB	Don't obey rules and regulations	8	13	1	13	35
RFH	≠ Q	Don't provide quality child care	9	15		4	28
RFH	≠ V	Aren't, in general, particularly good	1	7	1	1	10
RFH	≠ M	Are not well motivated	1			2	3

Subject: Registered Family Homes (Continued)

Code	Translation	21	22	62	45	TOTAL
RFH ≠ S	Aren't safe	5	8			13
RFH ≠ P	Aren't practical or economical	2	1		1	4
RFH ≠ K RGL	Don't know about regulation	1	2		2	5
RFH ≠ RGL	Aren't regulated	1				1
RFH ≠ G CH	Don't act in the interests of children		2			2
RFH ≠ CR CH	Don't provide creative activity for children		1			1
RFH ≠ G	Don't act in the interests of others		2			2
RFH ≠ C	Aren't cautious or prudent		4		2	6
RFH ≠ K	Don't have understanding and knowledge		1		1	2
RFH ≠ CL	Aren't clean		1			1
RFH ≠ V DP	Don't have value for day care center directors		1			1
RFH ≠ K REG	Don't know about registration		1			1
RFH ≠ K SD	Don't understand standards		1		1	2
RFH ≠ EC	Don't provide value for the money					
RFH ≠ J	Don't get fair treatment				1	1
RFH C I	Don't want to be regulated	1	1		1	3
RFH C EC	Want value for what is spent		1			1
RFH - ≠ SE CH	Leads to lack of security for children	1				1
RFH - ≠ SCH	Leads to more child abuse	7	3	1		11
RFH - ≠ SE	Leads to lack of security		1			1
RFH - ≠ CR	Leads to lack of creative care		1			1
RFH - SE PR	Gives sense of security to provider				1	1
RFH - K CH	Provides knowledge of children				1	1
		129	197	17	258	601

Table 2

Coded Statements From Value Analysis Categorized by Attitude Expressed

Attitude	Respondent Group 21	22	62	45	TOTAL
Registered family homes provide good care for children.	11	20	2	35	68
Registered family homes do not provide good care for children.	40	74	4	26	144
Registered family homes don't need to be regulated at all.	0	0	0	25	25
Registered family homes should be regulated just like all other day care.	33	152	20	34	239
Registered family homes should be regulated less strictly than other day care.	9	10	3	15	37
Registration is a good way of regulating family day care.	19	21	7	75	122
Registration is not a good way of regulating family day care.	12	26	0	24	62
Licensing, in general, is a good thing for day care.	48	43	4	53	148
Licensing, in general, is not a good thing for day care.	3	7	0	18	28
Licensing representatives, in general, do a good job.	17	16	5	34	72
Licensing representatives, in general, do not do a good job.	6	25	0	30	61
Inspections by the department are, in general, a good thing for day care.	104	166	20	281	571
Inspections by the department are not, in general, a good thing for day care.	2	8	4	23	37
Standards for day care are, in general, good.	7	18	2	84	111
Standards for day care are *not*, in general, very good.	26	21	4	41	92
The department, in general, does a good job.	44	46	10	82	182
The department, in general, does *not* do a good job.	15	38	3	33	89
Regulation is, in general, a good thing.	26	27	6	36	95
Regulation is *not*, in general, a good thing.	12	39	3	36	90
Most people are concerned about the welfare of children.	2	0	0	5	7
Most people are not concerned about the welfare of children.	5	2	0	3	10
Parents, in general, choose day care wisely.	7	18	2	63	90
Parents, in general, do *not* choose day care wisely.	47	69	0	80	196
Most day care is good, and most providers give good care.	7	12	0	18	37
Most day care is *not* good, and most providers do *not* give good care.	5	7	2	32	46
	507	865	101	1,186	2,659
Uncodable Comments	277	235	49	411	972
TOTAL	784	1,100	150	1,597	3,631

Appendix IV
Project Staff

The project was designed and carried out at the direction of Jerome Chapman, Commissioner of the Texas Department of Human Resources. The main responsibility for the project was given to the Licensing Branch, then under the direction of Richard Orton, now Assistant Commissioner for Social Services Branch. Overall direction for Licensing Branch's involvement was provided by Anne Leatherman, Director of Standards and Policy Development Section. Clifton Martin assumed responsibility for the project when he replaced Mr. Orton as Director of Licensing in October, 1977. Involvement of regional day care licensing staff in the project was coordinated by the Day Care Licensing Section under the leadership of David Beard.

The Research and Demonstration Branch, headed by Murray Newman, took responsibility for technical aspects of the study from the inception of the project. Valuable assistance in specific technical areas has been supplied by the Evaluation Division; and Media Services Division, under the direction of Bluford Hestir, has prepared materials and publications related to the project.

State Office Project Staff

Joanna E. Nowak, Standards and Policy Development Section, Licensing Branch
Judith Evans, Research and Demonstration Division
John Anderson, Evaluation Division
Joe Pickens, Dallas Region, Day Care Licensing, on Special Assignment to State Office as Field Coordinator for the Project

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